REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

8022.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] as follow:—

[illegible] in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	31
[illegible]	13	Quarterly	16
[illegible]	5	Monthly	6

[illegible] Subscribers Up-country.

		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
[illegible]	29	Half-yearly	35
[illegible]	16	Quarterly	26
[illegible]	6	Monthly	7

[illegible] Country Rates include Postage Rates.

[illegible] FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 5 0 [illegible] 2 6 [illegible] 2 8 [illegible] succeeding insertions ... 0 9½ As. [illegible] advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] 8 As. per Line. [illegible] succeeding ... 2½ [illegible] double the above. [illegible] which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] contract may be made.

[illegible] SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] of two or three lines relating to such matters as [illegible] Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, [illegible] Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

[illegible] belonging to any of these classes will [illegible]

[illegible] three lines ... Rs. 1 0
[illegible] lines ... 0-8 As.

[illegible] exceeding five lines will be charged for at our [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment [illegible] be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The [illegible] ALMORA, 2,600 Tons, 316 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th October [illegible]

[illegible]

Cargo for [illegible] can be booked by the Steamers [illegible]

[illegible] will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, viâ KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible] BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible] 1,680 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1874, at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] will during the fair season [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] will be despatched on FRIDAY, the [illegible] October [illegible]

[illegible] Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY viâ SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. [illegible] THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, [illegible] and BOMBAY [illegible] of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

[illegible]

NEXT [illegible] FROM BOMBAY:— [illegible] SUNDAY, 1st November [illegible] TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

[illegible] apply to C. GRONDONA, Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 [illegible] Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

[illegible]

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

[illegible] SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIP BOTTOMS, [illegible] WET WALLS [illegible] AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. [illegible] AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS. [illegible] PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, [illegible] COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool. [illegible] Calcutta, Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. BOKHARA,	2,932 Tons,	October 28th to Southampton.
S.S. VENETIA,	2,726 "	November 2nd.
TRAVANCORE,	1,900 "	" 9th, to Southampton.
S.S. HINDOSTAN,	3,113 "	" 16th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct *viâ* the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, [illegible] Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHIL[illegible], Commander W. PEAN, will leave on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, at 5 P.M., for [illegible] Ports:—Hurnee, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, M[illegible] Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 96, in the house of ROWJEE GOOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bundar [illegible] Jadjee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Dhoties.
[illegible] Grey shirtings.
[illegible] Cases Mosul Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome Brass and Bronze Kerosine Oil, Hanging and Table Lamps of latest pattern, suitable for Dewalee Holiday, spare Shades, Chimnies, Crying Dolls, &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following varieties of Sundries:—

An invoice of fancy Kerosine Oil, brass and bronze hanging [illegible] the latest pattern, [illegible] wall lamps, Hurricane hand lanterns, [illegible] Wicks, &c.

1 Bale of [illegible]

[illegible] painted earthen tea pots, double faced toys, [illegible] double demy printing papers, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhoties, chintz, &c.

[illegible] cases Grey shirting [illegible]

5 Cases Turkey Red [illegible]

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
46, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS [illegible]

Grey piece goods, pugrees, [illegible] coloured handkerchiefs, T. cloths, [illegible] 1 case merino cloth.

[illegible] Window Curtains.
[illegible]
1 Case Carriage Lanterns.
1 Case Children Socks and Stockings.
On account and risk of A[illegible] Lookmanjee—
[illegible] Foolscap Paper, 14 lbs.
On account and risk of S[illegible]
[illegible] Manchester Flannels.
On account and risk of Morarjee Premjee—
In Cake [illegible] Bales Grey Shirtings, 40 by 39 yards, [illegible]

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, of a newly built Five-storied House, situate at or near the Fourth Marine Lines, Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the instance of the [illegible], on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of [illegible], on the premises, the undermentioned Valuable landed Property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate and being at Dhobi Talao called or known by the name of Chunsey in Bombay, without the Fort in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the public passage known as Marine Lines, Fourth Street, on the north side thereof, containing by admeasurement 307 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement of a newly built Five-storied Dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 82, and bounded on or towards the east by the property or house of Goolbai, widow of the late Dossabhoy Muncherjee Cooper, on the west by the house of Mr. Manockjee Jeevunjee Sidwana, on the north by the property of Mr. Jorabjee Hudy Suntook, and on the south by the said public passage, and which said dwelling-house and premises were assessed formerly by the Collector of Assessment under No. 71, and now under No. [illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned at their Office, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Wiltshire Bacon.
[illegible] Cheese.
Brandy of several Brands.
[illegible] Sherry.
Hunt's, Graham's and Maxwell's Port.
[illegible] Bitters.
A large Iron Safe [illegible]
Ahmedabad Cottage Pianoforte.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Pelly and Co., the following valuable Jewellery, &c.

On account and at the risk of Javerchund Dhurrumchund—
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Bunch of Pearls.
[illegible]

Also, on account and at the risk of Bapoobhoy [illegible]
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Bunch of Pearls.

Also, on account and at the risk of Tulluckchund Bhoychund—
1 Bunch of Pearls.
1 Emerald Drop Pearl.
1 Pearl Necklace.

Also on account and at the risk of Ameerchund Tullukchund [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF RAILWAY PLANT.

On TUESDAY the 3rd November, and the following days, at [illegible] Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Parell [illegible] large stock of Railway Plant.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 10 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome pier glasses, with console tables, splendid [illegible] light chandeliers, wall shades, and lamps, wall [illegible] carpets, valuable clocks, rich vases, and table ornaments, first-class musical boxes, a full size slate billiard table, full toned grand square piano, best plated rich crockery and glass ware, &c., at Byculla, near the Jews' Synagogue.

On THURSDAY the 5th and FRIDAY the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class Piano, handsome Carriage Horses, Phäeton, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the residence of the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of [illegible] A. Esq.

Full particulars will be given here after.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' [illegible] Walking Boots, 16s. and 21s. [illegible] Enamelled [illegible] 21s. and 25s. [illegible] Soft House [illegible] 'Satinette' or Morocco Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco or Grey Linen [illegible] 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 16s. [illegible] Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral [illegible] Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, &c.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed [illegible] Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 per SHARE on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 1st day of December 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated, Bombay, 15th October 1874, [illegible] Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible] MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General [illegible] receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Lt. Hon'ble B. [illegible]*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the regular use of the above preparation for relieving oppressive fulness in the head, and otherwise maintaining health. The regular and constant formation of new hair is of great importance to the nervous system of the head, provided the conditions of such a process are healthy and natural, and this the use of the "Douche" ensures. It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay, and known under the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch*," "*Malabar Itch*," "*Indian Ringworm*," "*Dhadur*," "*Gutchkurun*," "*Dhoraj*."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED STEADY MAN as HEAD READER for the Press. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager of this Paper.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY-SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA..........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.......1873—GRAND MEDAL "PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay............D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Bottled Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

NOTICES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Two Hundred and Twenty-five per Share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 13th October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At a [illegible] held THIS DAY, it was resolved [illegible] MEETING of the FURTHER CALL of Rs. 500 per Share being [illegible] at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on [illegible] MADE PAYABLE by Rs. 250 [illegible] payable on that date, and the 21st inst. [illegible] 250 of the above Call will be payable at the [illegible] the remaining [illegible] on the [illegible] day of December next. New Bank of Bombay. Order of the Board of Directors.

ખુરશેદજી [illegible]

KHOOSALL CHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY [illegible] TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 700 (Seven Hundred) Tons of Good English COAL, weighed over at the Company's Factories at Broach and Jalla [illegible] quantities as may be required between [illegible] December 1874 and 1st May 1875. Tenders [illegible] and each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted. Ten per cent. of all invoices will be retained till the Tender is completed.

Tenders will not be received after noon on 2nd November 1874. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to,

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES, 34, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL.—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Office, 5, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at [illegible] at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions for the voluntary winding up of the Company, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 26th September last.

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠા [illegible]

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

THE SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

1st.—That the East India Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the 26th day of September 1874 under the provisions of Act X of 1866.

2nd.—That Mr. [illegible] BANJEE TEMOOLJEE be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the sum of Rs. 1,0[illegible] as the remuneration to be exclusive of any disbursements or costs, charges and expenses which he may pay or incur as such Liquidator.

3rd.—That the said Liquidator be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered accordingly under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the "New East India Press Company (Limited)" having a capital of Rs. 3,52,000, divided into 352 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, [illegible] less of the cash balance now in the hands of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha [illegible] Company as the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said East India Press Company, Limited, amounting to Rs. 35,200 or thereabouts, and to accept as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment aforesaid, 176 fully paid up shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)," such Shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said "East India Press Company (Limited)" so and in such manner as that the holders of each and every Share in the latter Company shall receive two Shares fully paid up in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for each and every share held by him on the said 26th day of September 1874 in the said "East India Press Company (Limited)," and also as a further consideration for such sale, transfer, or assignment as aforesaid, to arrange with the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" that the "New East India Press Company (Limited)" should give to the holders of Shares in the said "East India Press Company (Limited)" on the said 26th day of September 1874, the first option of taking up the remaining 176 Shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for cash value at par in proportion of two Shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for each and every share held by them in the said East India Press Company (Limited) on the said 26th day of September 1874.

4th.—That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of the East India Press Company (Limited), as the same exist on the said 26th day of September 1874.

5th.—That the said Liquidator do have all the powers given by Sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000 IN 29,950 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,950 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application and £1 on allotment; the remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice.

It is proposed to allot one-third of the Ordinary Shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months; but, if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.

[illegible] CORPORATION, Bombay.

The Indian Shares will be 100 Rupees each, 10 Rupees on application and 10 Rupees on allotment. Further calls as above stated.

A considerable portion of the Shares alloted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had at the temporary offices of the Company, Bombay, 3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further particulars see previous Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE and Co., of Cognac, have by power of Attorney, dated August 5th, 1874, APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY, and authorized us to withdraw from their late Agents, Messrs. C. Bonnevialle and Co., all the unsold Stock, and collect all monies due to them.

A supply of their (B. D. & Co.'s) several Brands, both in Bottles, Flasks, and in Wood, is on the way per ALNWICK CASTLE, orders for which are now being registered on Terms to be learned at our Office.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, Oct 7, 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......10 to 16	8	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows......	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Overland	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	5 8	Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes......	0 8
Warm "	30 0	Sheets per pair......	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from......	25 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4	" Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8
Dressing Gowns ...... 9 to 20	0	Portmanteaus	12 8	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets ...... each.	10 8
Pyjamas	[illegible] 0	or	[illegible]	Rug Straps	1 5	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from...... 10 to	15 0
Oxford Shirts	[illegible] 0	Overland Trunks	23 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resais or Quilt ...... 7-8 to	12 8
White do.	[illegible]	Solid Leather	49 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Bent Beech Overland Chairs from ...... -8 to	12 8
Best Shrunk Flannel,	[illegible] 0	Extra Large	75 0	Linen " "	5 0	Umbrellas with cover	9 0
Silk and Wool	[illegible]	Black Hide Bags	15 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
[illegible]ted Cambric Shirts	[illegible] 8	Extra Large	24 0	Cotton Socks	11 8	" Mitts	1 8
Spun Silk Shirts	[illegible]	Cash Bags	6 12	Warm do	15 8	" Mufflers	2 12
Under Vests	[illegible] 0	Courier Bags	4 8	Bathing Drawers, each...	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	[illegible] 12
" Pants ...... 5 to	8 0	Money Belts	2 8	Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from......	1 8
Travelling Caps	2 8	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Sponges	3 8		
		Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to 21	0	Soap Boxes	1 8		

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to their NO CREDIT system of business, by which they are enabled to sell goods, for Ready-Money payment, at the lowest remunerative rates. This is in opposition to the baneful Credit system, by which enhanced prices are charged to make up losses arising from long credits, and from those who do not pay at all.

They invite attention to their large and fresh stock, a few details of which are here enumerated.

PIANOS.—S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Bombay Agents for the celebrated Sympathetic Piano, which is specially constructed for India. They have also a large stock of excellent Pianos, by Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent makers, at prices varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800.

HARMONIUMS.—Of excellent tone, style, finish, and workmanship, from Rs. 80 each, upwards.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Instruments for Military Brass Bands, Station Bands, Colleges, &c., supplied at the lowest possible rates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description kept in stock. Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.—A large assortment of the latest and best editions is in stock. Lists will be sent on application.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.—S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Bombay Agents for Messrs. B. Woodward & Sons, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for excellence of workmanship.

SEWING MACHINES.—The best and cheapest in the market. Price lists will be sent on application.

ICE MACHINES.—The new Pneumatic Ice Machine, producing *Ice in Four Minutes.* Prospectuses on application.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS and AQUARIUM FOUNTAINS for the Drawing-Room, &c., in various styles of workmanship and design.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, the *Filtre Mobile*, the Pocket Filter, &c.

GYRO PIGEON TRAP.—An admirable means of training for developing a cool, steady and effective shot.

GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, &c.—Badminton, Croquet, Compendium of Games, Lawn Billiards, Bezique, De la Rue's Playing Cards, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, in great variety. Albums, Postage Scales, Magic Inkstands, Copying Presses, Oleographs, Colored Photographs, Church Services, Cheap Novels, Children's Toy Books, Alphabetical Reference Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases.

NOVELTIES, as advertised in the *Indian Omnibus.* S. Rose & Co. are in receipt of regular supplies.

GOODS of every Description procured to order with the utmost despatch and on the most favourable terms.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1875, IN EVERY VARIETY.

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"[illegible] PLANTATION BRAND."

No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000 Rs.	2[illegible]
" 2	Medium size Cheroots	"	2[illegible]
" 3	Small or Cheroots	" "	17
" 5	Large "Manilla"	" "	21
" 4	Small "Havannahs"	" "	16
" 6	Medium do.	" "	21
" 7	Large do	" "	28
" 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	" "	10

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.

"B"—No. 7 Large "Havannahs," Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.

CHEROOTS WITH STRAWS.

No. 1	Large Dawson'	per 1,000 Rs.	16
" 2	Medium do.	"	13

Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent. on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—i. e. the best Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"
DINDIGUL,
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,
12, King Street, Cheapside, London.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Steam Navigation Companies:—
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 8, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots......	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots......	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes......	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved...	30	to	70
" ditto, and in morocco case ...	35	to	120
" and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases ...	20	to	100
" ditto, ditto combined, in case...	51	to	180
" BOWL AND SPOON, in case ...	100	to	170
" FEEDING BOTTLES ...	30	to	40
" PAP BOATS ...	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistles ...	11	to	30
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows ...	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children ...	[illegible]	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 2[illegible] to 350. Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug......Rs. 550 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignonette or Liliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. [illegible] to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£ s. d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in [illegible] holes and capped	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

	£ s. d.
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

	£ s. d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE N[illegible],
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glass s, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes, and [illegible]

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Ratten Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than [illegible] from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Prince of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting [illegible] boxes, for driving, and patent screw brakes acting [illegible] from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of doorway.
SINGLE and double-seated, Circular-fronted, Miniature [illegible] BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting heads, convertible into Waggonettes, [illegible] at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Wells [illegible]
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper [illegible] and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S Improved Dog-Cart, [illegible] high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO'S Improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR À BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, [illegible]
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajahs of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete [illegible] the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S FAVORITE CLARETS.

		Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, Per Doz.	Qts.	10
Ditto ditto	Pts.	[illegible]
PAUILLAC, superior quality	Qts.	12
Ditto ditto	Pts.	6-8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	Pts.	[illegible]

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry	Per Doz. Rs.	20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	" "	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	" "	26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	" "	28
"Xeres," by direct importation	" "	18

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	Per Doz.	Quarts Rs.	13 0
BODENHEIMER	"	" "	15 0
Do.	"	Pints "	8 0
EISENHEIMER	"	Quarts "	16 0
Do.	"	Pints "	8 8
NIERSTEINER	"	Quarts "	18 0
Do.	"	Pints "	9 8
RUDESHEIMER	"	Quarts "	21 0
Do.	"	Pints "	1[illegible] 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	"	Quarts "	28 0
Do.	"	Pints "	15 0
MARCOBRUNNER	"	Quarts "	[illegible]

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the Wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, GERMAN WINES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.

Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 20th October, 1874.

The Markets here have all been closed for the Dussera holiday, so that the only commercial news to notice is from the English telegrams.

Reuter reported the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday as closing heavy with supplies freely offered, prices unchanged; and this morning's report is "dull," probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 12,000. The receipts at the American ports continue excessive, 44,000 bales for Saturday and Monday, and in New York prices are evidently giving way in consequence, Mid Uplands being now quoted at 16¼ cents, a decline of ¼ cent per lb.

Reuter's fortnightly statement of the shipments of Piece Goods for India shows full average supplies of all descriptions, both for Bombay and Calcutta, but more moderate than has been the case for some time back.

Withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England still go on, yesterday's message reporting £86,000, destination unknown, and a further sum of £211,000 for Alexandria, making a total since the last return of £182,000. A favourable Bank return can scarcely be looked for under the circumstances, and it would not now be a matter for surprise if a further advance in the rate of discount takes place on Thursday. Consols are still quoted at 92¼, French Rentes at 99¼, and Bar Silver at 57 11/16d. per oz.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,000	1,000	all	12pc	Bank of Bengal	1,420
13,000	500	all	12[illegible]	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	[illegible]	12[illegible]	Do 2nd Res Issue	615
22,5[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.c	Do of Madras	1,200nom
[illegible]	25	all	8 p.c	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
[illegible]	125	all	12pc	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40 pm
20,000	200	all	4 pct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	17	5 p.c	National Bank of India	118nd
1,000	25	[illegible]	12[illegible]	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	1,525
[illegible]	2,500	all	[illegible]	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	all	[illegible]	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,7[illegible]0
[illegible]	2,000	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	1,780
1,000	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	865
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	1,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dharamsey Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fleming S. W. Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Great Eastern	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Hindostan S. W. Co	1,3[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewraj Baloo Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras C. Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Maneckjee Petit's	1,450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental	510
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Spinning	1,315
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do. ¼ shares	410

* For shares for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New £20 Shares	[illegible]
				Ditto	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

				Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Colaba Land	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible]	Frere Land & [illegible] Co. Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	1,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	340

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Cotton Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Ginning Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alfred Mills Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Berar Cotton G. & P. C	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do New	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Framji Cowasji Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Press	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nicol Press Manuf Co. Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	800
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Volkart United Press Co.	[illegible]

* For shares for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alliance Company, Ld.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Treacher & Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Ship Co.	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Names.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank of China
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] India Bank
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb.	[illegible] Peninsula

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship [illegible], [illegible] tons, Captain J Thomson, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

[illegible]

[illegible] Captain B B Corry, sailed yesterday for [illegible] with a general cargo and [illegible] passengers.

The s s Hansa [illegible], 1,318 tons, Captain J Hellberg, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from [illegible] in ballast. The vessel is consigned to [illegible] and Co.

The P and O Company's s s [illegible], [illegible] tons, Captain [illegible] Fraser, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mail and the following passengers:—For Shanghai.—Mr Framjee [illegible]. For Galle.—Mr J Bell Simpson. She carries a cargo of 1,[illegible] chests opium, 210 bales cotton, [illegible] bales twist, and Sundries.

[illegible]

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following vessels [illegible] operations yesterday:—

[illegible] Thomson, to Rangoon.

[illegible] Needs, to [illegible].

The steamer [illegible], to Colombo, was entered out yesterday.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Result of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba. Latitude 18 deg. [illegible] N., Longitude [illegible] East. Height [illegible] Barometer above the mean sea level.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.	October—1874.						
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wet-bulb Thermometer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Relative Humidity of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Direction of Wind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·00	0·03	0·00	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 18th Oct. 82 inches 18 cents.

(a) ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, S.
(b) S, SE, S, SW, WSW, S, SSE, SE.
(c) SE, ESE, W, ENE, E, ENE.
(d) ENE, NW, W, WNW, W, WNW, SE, E.
(e) ENE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, ENE, NSW.
(f) NNW, ESE, SW, WSW, W, WNW, NW, N.
(g) N, NE, WNW, NW, NSW, N.

DAILY REPORTS.—October 20.

For Liverpool.

Parsee, s, 1½ cwts Tortoise shell, 4 cases chundroos and 1[illegible] packages orchilla weed, Khakebhoy Nansey; 38 bags myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum; 111 bales wool, Nursee Khatow.

For Trieste.

Venetia, s, 250 bales cotton, and 34 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

For Marseilles.

Venetia, s, 80 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

For Genoa.

Venetia, s, 250 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

For Hongkong.

Geelong, s, 14 chests opium, Gooiraj Singanee; 21 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 81 chests opium, Tata & Co; 15 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Geelong, s, 20 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 12 chests opium, Ramperiap Calooram; 10 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified that the allowances to be passed for making up Riding Pantaloons for the mounted services regimentally, are as follows:—

For Staff Serjeants, 1st Class ... Rs. 1 12 0
Ditto ditto, 2nd Class, and Serjeants ... " 1 8 0
For Rank and File ... " 1 [illegible] 0

These rates are inclusive of putting on the Leather Patches.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

ARRIVALS.—October 16.

Scott, Colonel, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, on sick leave, from Poona.

October 17.

Stanley, Lieutenant, [illegible] Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

October 18.

Henn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

October 19.

Stock, Captain, [illegible] Regiment Native Infantry, on leave.
Thorp, Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, on leave, from Kulladghee.
Houghton, Colonel, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 20.

Kennedy, Lieutenant, Madras Assistant Quarter Master General [illegible].
[illegible], Surgeon, Madras [illegible] Cavalry, to [illegible].
Goble, Major, 1-2nd Queen's, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 17.)

Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Cant Mag and Judge Small Cause Court, Saugor, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Naverre, proceeding on furlough.

Mr [illegible] Hubbard, Asst Comr, assumed charge of the Bhandara Treasury, from Mr R H Finch, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 12th Sept last.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Oct 17.)

The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Capt G Shuttleworth, Cant Mag Nusseerabad, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th Oct 1874.

Capt R G L[illegible] is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag, Nusseerabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt G Shuttleworth.

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Mr [illegible] Von Ahn, Asst Engr, [illegible] grade, Northern Road Division, [illegible] one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Mr F O [illegible], Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Jullunder Division, Military Works, during the absence of Mr J W [illegible] on special duty.

Lieut W G Nicholson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, 2nd Peshawur Division, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 9th of July 1874.

Surveys. [illegible]

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Maj G C Depree, Depy Supt, 1st grade, in charge of Central Provinces Topographical Survey, from the 6th instant.

Directorate of State Railways.

Mr G J H [illegible], Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted fifteen days' subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board.

[illegible] State Railway.

Mr [illegible], Ex Engr, Mahanuddi Division, is granted [illegible] privilege leave from the forenoon of the 10th Sept, on which date he handed over charge of his Division to Mr J Barron, Offg Ex Engr, Julpigoree Division.

Mr I L Tatner, Asst Engr, is appointed to act as First Asst to the Engr-in-Chief during the absence of Mr W W Shanks in addition to his other duties.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Capt W A S[illegible], Asst Engr, Mahanuddi Division, from 20th Aug 1874 or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

[illegible] State Railway.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Larkhana Division, is granted [illegible] days' privilege leave, in extension of that granted him dated 8th Aug 1874.

Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Indus Division to the Upper [illegible] District.

With the sanction of the Director of State Railways, Capt L Conway-Gordon, [illegible] Engineer, Mooltan District, made over charge of the current duties of that office to Capt A C Bigg Wither, Asst Engr-in-Chief, on the afternoon of the 9th instant, until further orders the Engr-in-Chief will exercise the functions of the Supt Engr, Mooltan District.

[illegible] (State) Railway.

Lieut E Bai[illegible], Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to the [illegible] Division, [illegible] State Railway, reported himself to the Ex Engr on [illegible] Oct 1874.

Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Mr A S Gerrard, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle to the Jhelum Bridge Division, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd Oct 1874.

Home Department.

[illegible]

Mr G F [illegible], Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st [illegible] 1874.

Foreign Department.

Mr A Elliott, Asst Comr of the 3rd Class, Berar, is to officiate Asst Comr of the 2nd Class, vice Capt A Farrant, on furlough, with effect from the 25th Aug 1874.

The following temporary promotions are sanctioned in the Mysore Commission, with effect from the date of Capt Maltby's departure on furlough:—

Capt E S Ludlow, Asst Comr of the 3rd Class and Actg Asst Comr of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st Class.

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the [illegible] S. C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Robert Henry [illegible], 2nd Foot, Squadn Sub, 3rd Cavy Hyderabad Contingent,—[illegible] July 1873.

The services of Captain D L R F Wooldridge, B S C, lately employed on famine relief duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

H E the Govr Genl [illegible] make the following appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent.

[illegible]

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's [illegible]

[illegible]

Colonel Curtis served as Deputy Judge Advocate Genl, 2nd, Northern and Southern Divisions, from Aug 1851 to Jany 1857, commanded the 1st Light Cavalry from Oct 1858 to July 1862, and the 21st Hussars from Aug 1862 to Dec 1869.

[illegible]

Public Works Department.

Mr J B Braddon, Asst Controller, P W Accounts, temporarily attached to Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Bengal, from the 14th Aug 1874, during the absence of Capt F Olpherts, R E, Depy Controller, or until further orders.

Mr L Ward, Probationary Acct, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from 9th Aug 1874.

Lieut L Conway-Gordon, R E, Govt Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, now Offg Supg Engr, Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Depy Acct-Genl and Ex-officio Under Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Accounts Branch, during the absence of Capt A J Filgate, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The furlough to Europe for one year granted to Mr B H [illegible], Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, has been commuted by the Secy of State for India into leave on medical certificate for fifteen months.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Branch of the P W Dept, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874:—

From Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to Ex Engr, 1st grade—Mr H Hooper, Central Provinces.

From Asst Engr 1st Grade, to Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Mr W C Hosking, State Railways under Director; Mr C B Target, Mysore; Mr E W Oates, British Burmah.

From Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to Asst Engr 1st grade.

Mr W P Lynam, Mysore; Mr G W White, Mysore; Mr C Thomson, State Railways under Director; Mr C H Ringwood, Assam; Mr G J Perram, Mysore.

Mr A F A Harvey, an Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph of the 3rd grade, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Telegraph Dept.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ARRIVAL.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his experienced Assistant, Mr Henry Betts, who will advise in all that relates to the correction of defects and irregularities of sight by optical means.

Mr Betts is furnished with a most complete assortment of Perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted at his Rooms, above Messrs. Soundy and Co., or he will call by appointment.

MENIST'S 12-LENS BINOCULARS.

Mr. Betts has with him a magnificent assortment of these celebrated instruments.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MEHTA—October 14th, at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, the wife of Mr. P. M. Mehta, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MISQUITH—October 15th, at Madras, the wife of C E Misquith, Professor of Music, of a daughter.

THOMSON—October 16th, at Vepery, the wife of Mr. J. M. M. Thomson, of a daughter.

COAKER—October 18th, at Madras, the wife of W. H. Coaker, Lieut. R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

[illegible]—[illegible], at [illegible], Sarun District, by the Rev. W. [illegible], Edward T Hardy, to Anne Adelaide, relict of the late C. [illegible].

DEATH.

BROCK—October 15th, at Barrackpore, Marion, the wife of the Rev William Brock, Chaplain of Barrackpore, aged [illegible] years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1874.

In commenting lately on affairs in Afghanistan, we expressed the opinion that the letters of Cabul correspondents of Indian newspapers, though resting mainly on hearsay, conveyed no inadequate representation of the political state of Shere Ali's dominions and the dangers to which the settled government of the country is exposed by the unsatisfactory relations existing between the Ameer and his son Yakoob Khan. A well-informed correspondent, however, now assures us that the Cabul correspondence of the Anglo-Indian Press is "next thing to wholly worthless, and that the money spent in its procurement is worse than thrown away." "The funds so wasted," he goes on to say, "cannot be enormous, as not more than two Indian papers indulge in the deceiving luxury of a special news-writer within the territories of the Ameer Shere Ali, or on the borders of those territories. I have irrefragable authority for the statement that for many months back the Cabul news-purveyors of these two journals have not furnished them with a single item of importance that has not been wholly baseless—altogether an invention. This might have been inferred throughout, inasmuch as the very letters of the correspondents show that the writers do not profess to enjoy the confidence of the Cabul Durbar, privileged access to the Ameer or his Ministers, or in any way the command of "information" other than such as may be gathered from the quid nuncs and gobemouches of the subjects; and, in a place like Cabul, information so obtained is neither more nor less than the [illegible] of the bazaars [illegible] gregate. Several of the news-letters would, however, seem to have been written at Peshawur, while of others, especially those purporting to have come from Dehra Ismail Khan, no judgment can be formed but that in all probability they are wholly concocted by some of the hangers-on of the Afghan [illegible] in the Punjab, and imposed on the Press to gratify spite against the Ameer. To recapitulate the various concoctions that during the current year have thus obtained a kind of credence in India, and, via India, in England, would be a matter of some labour, and would occupy too much of your space. I cannot call to mind the number of times the public have been told that Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan had actually entered on hostilities against each other. Some time ago it was positively announced that the latter, at the head of an army, had actually arrived within a few marches of Candahar, and that Shere Ali was consequently pressing into military service almost every male of the Cabul districts, to strengthen the force he was despatching, or had despatched, to drive back the would-be besiegers of his southern city, and repossess himself of Herat. As if that were not enough, it has over and over been added that the Russians, Yakoob Khan, and Abdool Rahman are in regular league to overthrow the Ameer, and divide his dominions between Yakoob Khan and Abdool Rahman, under the auspices, protection, and, we need hardly say, supremacy of Russia. Then it has been gravely affirmed, that the British Agent at Cabul, Atta Mahomed Khan, had to be relieved by some official from Peshawur, the implication being that the Ameer would have no more of the policy which it was insinuated the Agent stood instructed to press on him, and had made Cabul so disagreeable to him, if not so unsafe, that he could not stay there. And quite recently there have been the notable stories of the disgrace of Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, and of the seizure of that province by Iskander Khan. Now, of each and all of these statements, I stand authorised to say that they are void of a shred of truthful foundation. There has been neither war, nor any unusual imminence of war, between Shere Ali and his dissatisfied son, the Ruler of Herat. Atta Mahomed Khan is still British Agent at Cabul and likely to remain such for some time at least, [illegible] very desirous of being relieved in order to rejoin his family at Dehra Ismail Khan. Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, so far from being in disgrace, is by the Ameer the best esteemed of subjects. Complaints of malversation of revenue were lodged against him by intriguing enemies, and he was summoned to Cabul to answer them. He went, was received with honour, furnished the necessary explanations, and was sent back to his government, with assurances of the Ameer's confidence and good-will, and many presents. He had scarcely reached Turkistan when (quite recently) a rebellion under Iskander Khan broke out there. That, Alum Khan, at once and without much trouble, suppressed, and Turkistan is now as quiet as any other part of Afghanistan. As for the Russians, there is not the shadow of a reason for supposing that they have attempted to meddle in Afghan affairs. Judged by their doings they do not appear to have any designs in that direction; of late their attention has been concentrated on Khiva and the enslaving tribes of Turkomans, and there is no ground for thinking that Yakoob Khan would readily enter into a treaty with them and their mere pensioner, Abdool Rahman."

"The condition of affairs," proceeds our correspondent, "between Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan, has for a long time been what it is at present, and there is no apparent probability of a violent change. Shere Ali is as resolved as ever that Abdoola Jan, his younger and favourite son, shall be his successor: Yakoob Khan, that he himself shall succeed. There is, however, a tacit understanding between father and son that, so long as Yakoob does not attempt to seize Candahar, and the Ameer does not despatch an army against Herat, there shall be peace. Both the Ameer and Yakoob perfectly understand these unwritten, indeed unspoken, terms, and neither is evincing a desire to break through them. As to what would happen were Shere Ali dead, or on the point of death, that is altogether another matter. The present position of affairs is as I have stated. That position is not new; has not quite recently sprung into existence. It has endured for at least some years: since 1869, it might almost be said. And the probability is that it will further endure—until at least either the Ameer or Yakoob Khan shall have paid the debt of nature."

We cannot doubt the correctness of this account of Afghan politics; but, after all, what does it come to? It is acknowledged that the quarrel between Shere Ali and his formidable son, the Governor of Herat, is final and irreconcileable, and that one false step on the part of either of them may at any moment precipitate a civil war. What comfort, then, can we find in the reflection that things have remained in this state of extreme tension for some years, and that there is no special reason to anticipate a speedy change? The marvel is, that peace has been maintained so long, and, on the theory of probabilities, the miraculous delay that has already occurred only increases the chances of the speedy outbreak of hostilities between father and son. Our correspondent speaks of a tacit agreement that Shere Ali shall not attack Herat so long as Yakoob Khan does not advance on Candahar; but it is obvious that, where two powers are sensitively jealous of one another, limitations of this kind to aggression serve only to prepare the [illegible] for war. It is impossible to draw a [illegible] beyond possibility of dispute [illegible] constitute a design against Herat [illegible] side or Candahar on the [illegible] we do not know if Furrah, for instance, is included within the boundaries of the territory governed by Yakoob Khan; but, whether this important post now belongs to father or son, [illegible] attempt to seize it would pro[illegible] [illegible] casus belli; again, the reinforcement of the garrison of Candahar beyond the ordinary strength in time of peace might not unreasonably be resented as a menace by the Governor of Herat. And, in any case, we are assured that a civil war is inevitable whenever Shere Ali dies or has a serious illness. The peace of Afghanistan hangs, therefore, by a very slender thread; and an accident might at any moment plunge everything into confusion. What, in this event, would be the position of the British Government, which has committed itself irrevocably to the support of Shere Ali and Abdoola? In the present state of its military arrangements on the frontier, and with the continuance of the policy of "sitting still behind the Indus" or the Himalayas, it is no exaggeration to say that that Government must look helplessly on while perhaps a vigorous enemy to British influence acquires possession of the Kingdom of Dost Mahommed. We do not think it necessary, in discussing this matter, to consider what relations Yakoob Khan might seek to establish with the Russians. It is certain that he would intrigue with them, and that they have the inclination and the power to seize every opportunity of extending their authority in Central Asia. But it is sufficient for our purpose, setting the Russians aside, to assume that the British Government will not consider it a light thing to lose the hold it has gained on Afghanistan, or to find an enemy instead of a friend enthroned at Cabul. If this be granted, we contend that immediate measures are necessary to maintain British influence beyond the Himalayas in face of any emergency; and that our Government is bound to secure at once the command of the Khyber and Bolan passes, and to appoint a British Resident at the Court of Cabul. We believe, too, that Lord Salisbury is the man to carry out an imperial policy of this kind, with all its risks, and that the retirement of Sir J. W. Kaye from the post of Political Secretary at the India Office marks the commencement of a new political era, in which the views of such men as Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir Bartle Frere will prevail over those of the sentimental school of politicians who have never recovered from the shock of the first Afghan war. As Sir Lewis Pelly is leaving for a time the dignified and pleasant retirement of the Governor-General's Agency in Rajpootana, we are not without hopes that he may return to India as the accredited Minister of the British Government in Afghanistan.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

With reference to the East India Bank case which we alluded to in our paper the other day it may perhaps interest our readers to know that several of the shareholders of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company after the publication of the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent sent in a requisition to the Directors for the removal from office of the Auditor of the Company, Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, he being one of the men on whose conduct the Judge had made very severe comments. Messrs. Forbes and Co. Secretaries to the Fire Insurance Company, forwarded a copy of the requisition to Mr. Byramjee Ghandy, who has saved the shareholders the trouble of holding a meeting by resigning his appointment forthwith. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, another of the parties alluded to by Sir Charles Sargent, is a Director on the Board of the above Fire Insurance Company, and ought to have been removed. The shareholders have, however, no power to do so by the Articles of Association until the term for which he holds office as a Director is at an end.

Some clearer definition of the position of a Vakil in political cases in Kattywar seems to be wanted to prevent inconvenience to the public. In the recent exciting business at Wudwan after the attempt to assassinate the Karbharee different practices seem to have been enforced. Mr. Aston, the Political officer at Wudwan, was waited upon by Mr. Payne, a Bombay solicitor, of the firm of Jefferson and Payne, who came up, it is said, on behalf of the Chief's mother, but Mr. Aston told him under the published instructions of the Political Agent that he could not receive him, as he (Mr. Payne) was not a duly accredited Vakil of the Durbar. Another gentleman who wished to intervene as Agent in the same way, and whose name is Muncharam, introduced himself with a letter of recommendation from a person of influence. Mr. Aston is said to have treated Muncharam and his letter of introduction with equal contempt, by showing the one to the door and putting the other into the waste-paper basket; and the reason assigned for this is that the same published instructions of the Political Agent apply. If so, we are very glad to hear it: there may be good sound political reasons for preventing solicitors intervening between the Political officer and the feudatory Chief; and what possible reason there could have been for the endeavour to introduce Muncharam we are at a loss to conceive. If Muncharam had any real status before Mr. Aston, he could have relied upon that, and there was no need for a private introduction; if Muncharam had no locus standi before Mr. Aston, it was absurd to suppose that a letter from a private merchant would confer it. We believe that instances of this kind are uncommon: else it would be necessary for Government to make rules on the subject. On the contrary, we understand it is the practice of the Politicals to tear up publicly all such introductions of one private individual coming from another private individual. But, if Mr. Aston was right in these two instances, was Colonel Anderson right in receiving Azam Shoojee as Vakil at his camp? Shoojee never was accredited by the Wudwan Durbar nor by the Karbharee on whom Government rely, but there was an accredited Vakil named Mohunlal, who has been Vakil for Wudwan for many years [illegible] the Political Agent. If neither Muncharam nor Mr. Payne could be received, how could Shoojee be admitted? Who is Shoojee, and what was his special merit? He is expected soon to visit Wudwan, and of course everyone is discussing the affair of the attack on the Karbharee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, [illegible] October, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 88.

Carwar, 20th October, [illegible]—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 82, barometer [illegible], rain-fall 7 cents.

Mangalore, 20th October, [illegible] a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind southeast to south-west, thermometer maximum 84, minimum [illegible], wet-bulb [illegible], barometer 29·71.

[illegible], 20th October, [illegible]—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 84, barometer 29·8[illegible].

Vingorla, 20th October, [illegible]—Weather cloudy, wind south-west mild, thermometer [illegible], rain-fall 32 cents.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

One of those terrible cyclones which occasionally sweep over Bengal occurred, as we have already informed our readers by special telegrams, between Thursday and Friday last. The mail train from Bombay to Calcutta would appear to have been exposed to the full fury of the cyclone between Raneegunge and Burdwan on Friday morning. A native passenger informs us that the wind was simply terrible. Although the train had two engines attached to it, it could make little or no progress, and it staggered much as a man does who is suddenly caught in a gust. The utmost speed it could make was five miles an hour. After struggling along at this pace for a short time the wind became still stronger, and a portion of the carriages were lifted up on one side, and dragged along in this position for a considerable distance. The wheels clinging to the rail actually seemed to shriek as loudly as the wind, and the alarm of passengers, as the carriages rose and hurled them down to one side, was indescribable. Some of them feared that the Last Day had arrived—and so it had for them; for the carriages that were partially blown over yielded to an extraordinarily violent effort of the cyclone and fell off the line altogether, and were dragged a short distance on their side. Four people were killed, and several wounded. Three ladies were among the wounded, their injuries are chiefly bruises.

Passengers who travelled between Calcutta and Jubbulpore [illegible] cyclone had passed [illegible] describe a melancholy scene. Huddled by the side of the injured line from Sahibgunge to Khanoo Junction were hundreds of poor natives whose huts had been blown down. They appeared to be struck helpless by the swift calamity that had overtaken them. Their attitude was painful to witness, and one which could not fail to excite pity and sympathy. Many of the houses in Burdwan have been blown down, and great distress prevails there in consequence. Indeed, it does not require any lengthened description to realise the mischief which has been done: the mere fact that a large portion of a railway train has been blown off the line—a circumstance which is probably unequalled in the history of hurricanes—sufficiently indicates the extent of the havoc which must have been wrought among the frail native habitations that stood in the path of the cyclone. A correspondent, writing from the vicinity of the accident on Sunday, says that while the storm raged, rain and hail fell with a fury which did the cyclone no discredit. Some parts of the line were laid under water to a depth of four feet.

In consequence of the accident to the mail train the following mail from Calcutta to Bombay was delayed for seven or eight hours, and we hear of one passenger, who intended to leave Bombay by the last mail steamer, being so annoyed with the delay, that he turned back to Calcutta at Jubbulpore, and resolved not to go to England at all. He threatened to raise a prosecution for delay against the authorities of the E. I. Railway, who, however, can scarcely be expected to prevent cyclones and their effects.

On Saturday afternoon, the Calcutta Englishman published the following special edition:—

A cyclone, probably moving from the south-east towards the north-west, passed south of Saugor Island on the afternoon of Thursday, the 15th instant. The wind veered steadily from N.E. at 10 A.M. round to S.E. at 4 P.M., and during this time increased in force from what is called a moderate breeze to a moderate gale. After [illegible] P.M. telegraphic communication with Saugor Island was interrupted, and at about the same time the storm-signal was blown away. From the reports subsequently received, it appears that the barometer was lowest—29·172 (reduced for temperature), at 6 P.M., when the wind was S.E., velocity at [illegible]. But the wind increased in force with a rapidly rising barometer, as it veered to S.S.W., and at 8 P.M. was blowing a strong gale—velocity [illegible] miles. After this hour the barometer rose rapidly, and the wind moderated.

From the Cuttack reports it appears that the storm was [illegible] was also interrupted, between Midnapore and [illegible], about 6 P.M.

At Calcutta the wind had been E.N.E. during the day, and veering round to [illegible] at 1 A.M., had increased by 7 P.M. to a fresh breeze. The barometer had fallen 0·113 since the previous day. From 9 to 11 P.M. the wind, veering further round from E. to S.E., increased in force to a strong breeze—velocity 44 miles;—barometer falling steadily, but slowly. The maximum pressure of 12lbs. on the square foot (corresponding to a velocity of 49 miles an hour, or a moderate gale) occurred in a squall at [illegible] P.M. The squalls were accompanied by torrents of rain, 1·58 inches being registered during the night. By 10-50 P.M. the barometer had fallen to 29·521, reduced. From 11 P.M. it commenced to rise, and the wind to fall, but it fell again slightly between midnight and 2 A.M. yesterday morning, when the lowest reading 29·480, was recorded. The wind continued as a strong gusty breeze during the early morning, and by 6 A.M. had gone round to S. W.

From the direction and veering of the wind at Saugor Island, and the slowness with which the barometer fell in Calcutta, it was confidently expected on Thursday evening that the track of the storm's centre would be considerably to the westward of Calcutta, so that no serious danger was apprehended here.

It is impossible to judge of the probable extent and violence of the storm, but it is not unlikely that it was felt severely at Balasore or Jellasore and along the line of country from those places towards Midnapore.

There is temporary interruption on all the telegraph lines (to the North-West, Bombay, and Madras) beyond Barrackpore, and all telegraph messages received before 3 P.M. yesterday were sent by rail to Raneegunge to be despatched thence. Arrangements have been made for the transmission by rail to Raneegunge of all telegrams, until communication is restored.

One or two casualties are reported. The American Brig Susan E. Voorhes was blown aground above the Customs station, Diamond Harbour, and a native brig dismasted on or near the long sands N. W. by N. from Saugor Light-house, signalled that she wanted two tugs. The most serious accident yet reported is the loss of the Evening Star, a British ship of 795 tons, Commander G. Wales. She anchored below Saugor at 4·30 P.M. on Wednesday, and [illegible] while at anchor 3 P.M. on Thursday, during the storm. Of a crew of 35, only a "seacunny" and 2 lascars succeeded in getting ashore on a hatchway. The rest, with the captain's mother, the chief officer, and four children, are missing.

On shore the storm has not caused much damage; [illegible] division of the town were blown down, but there has been no casualty or loss of life, save that of an unfortunate old woman, who lived in a hut in [illegible] Lane, which was blown down by the gale, and crushed the poor old creature. Several of the young trees planted on the maidan and on the footpaths of the roads south of Park Street and along Circular Road, were also blown down.

The mail train on Thursday was delayed by the storm, and we did not get our letters and newspapers from the West until nearly eleven o'clock on Friday forenoon. The mail was again delayed this morning, and telegraphic communication has not yet been restored.

The Indian Daily News says:—

Since the memorable cyclone which ushered in the Doorga Poojah of 1864, the people of Calcutta have had a wholesome dread of similar visitations, and the threatening appearance of Thursday afternoon created a host of prophets whose forebodings found expression in "another cyclone." Fortunately, so far as the city is concerned, this has proved to be only partially true. That a cyclone has occurred at no great distance a little time will doubtless make known, and, as we write, it appears quite possible that we may have a further taste of a storm.

The telegraphic report of yesterday notified interruption on all lines except to Burmah and Barrackpore. We may have been only in the outer edge of a cyclone, and have been in the centre during the day, and may experience the other edge before these lines are in the hands of the reader. The weather [illegible] clerks are all "making poojah," and but few sources of information are open. Nevertheless we give a few notes of facts and anticipations up to the time of going to press.

15th October, [illegible]

Report received at the Meteorological Office on Thursday evening: The wind at Saugor gone round SE, velocity 60 miles, when the anemometer was blown away. I think the cyclone must be now at Balasore, and do not think we shall have anything bad in Calcutta.

Night storm signal, consisting of three lights, was hoisted at the Government Dockyard to warn the shipping in port to prepare for a cyclone.

16th October.

The River Telegraph, in common with all the other lines excepting Burmah and Barrackpore, was found closed yesterday morning, and the Meteorological Office was not able to issue instructions to take down the storm signals at Saugor and Diamond Harbour. It is quite uncertain when communication will be restored on the River Telegraph. The wind at Saugor veered round from N E to S. E., and the barometer at 16 hours was 29·219. The cyclone passed probably about 60 miles S. West of Calcutta. During the night, the wind at Calcutta went steadily round from E. to S., the barometer was—at 10 hours, 29·772; 16 hours, 29·615, when the wind was also highest, but the velocity was at no time greater than 45 miles an hour, if so great.

Some tugs that were going seeking on Thursday, all returned to Calcutta that night. The s. s. Undaunted with a light-ship was despatched to the Sandheads yesterday morning by the Bankshall authorities, in case one of the light-ships should have been blown off the station.

The damage in Calcutta was very slight, a number of trees have been blown down and a few tiled huts. Several gentlemen who went over the river to see friends off by the train last night were weather-bound at Howrah, being unable to procure a boat.

"THE SUSPICIOUS CASE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to the present cashier at the Custom House, who is an old and trustworthy servant of [illegible]nt, I request you will be good enough to allow me [illegible] the following explanation with reference to the paragraph in your issue of the 17th inst., headed "A Suspicious Case."

All cash payments made at the Custom House are received by the shroffs, and no money passes through the hands of the cashier. When the loss of the note was brought to my notice I at once summoned the police, who [illegible] was not searched [illegible] the slightest suspicion attach to him. From what transpired, I have no reason to suppose that the note was stolen by any one in the Custom House.—I am, &c.

G. NORMAN,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Poona, 19th October.

BOMBAY.

Parsees in Mysore.—It is curious to note that in the last Census Report only one Parsee is entered in Bangalore, 37 in Mysore, 1 in Shemoga, and 1 in Chitaldroog.—[illegible]

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—Mr. Justice Pinhey, after disposing of miscellaneous work in Chambers at the High Court this morning, will preside at the regular sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Horses Imported.—On Monday last ninety Arab and Candahar horses were landed at Carnac Bunder, and now form a valuable accession to Mr. Mahomed Bankee's stables at Bhendy Bazaar.

Persons with defective sight will observe with pleasure Mr. Menist's announcement. Mr. Menist's optical instruments, &c., are very favourably known, and we understand that Mr. Betts is well qualified in the important matter of their selection and application.

Bungalows at Colaba.—The occupants of the Government bungalows at Upper Colaba have received notice, we understand, to vacate them by the 31st inst. It is supposed that the bungalows are required for the use of officers of H. M. [illegible] Regiment, which is expected to arrive here in February next.

Fire on the Esplanade.—About 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon last, a fire broke out in a smith's shed on the premises of the [illegible] now in course of erection on the Esplanade [illegible] School. Some men of the 21st Regiment N.I., living in the pandals, rendered prompt assistance with a manual fire-engine, and the fire was soon extinguished. The damage done was very inconsiderable.

Theft.—Chandree Neerbhoy, a man in the employ of one Ramchunder Nanabhoy, residing in Gullalwady, disappeared on Monday last with Rs. 126, the property of his master.—The same day Ahmed Ally, residing in the [illegible] town, missed both his wife and ornaments of the value of about Rs. 400. Mrs. Ahmed Ally, with the latter, [illegible] disconsolate at the former [illegible] his loss.

A Missing Box.—A police sepoy, while going his rounds at the beach at Colaba on Monday night last, found lying above the sand a wooden box, the lid of which was opened and which contained some papers, a gold finger ring, and currency notes of the value of Rs. [illegible]. On enquiry it was ascertained to be the property of Mr. George Ingle, who missed it from his bungalow the same evening. The owner recovered the whole of his property.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Nicol and Co., Mr. H. Maxwell presiding. After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the annual report of the directors was also read.

The report stated that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account, after providing for the amount of Rs. 5,000 to be set aside for the Boiler and Engine Fund, in terms of clause 125 of the articles of association, is Rs. [illegible], out of which the directors recommended that a dividend should be paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 18,000, and leaving a sum of Rs. [illegible] to be carried to next year's profit and loss account. The contract entered into with Government for the construction of narrow gauge rolling-stock had been completed, and the supply of teak sleepers for the Tramway Association was also satisfactorily concluded; six open cars and four covered cars had been made and delivered to the Tramway Association.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Proposed by Mr. [illegible], and seconded by Mr. [illegible], that the directors' report and audited statement of accounts of the company which have been printed and circulated among the shareholders be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. [illegible], and seconded by Mr. Gordon, that a dividend of Rs. [illegible] per share (being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum) be declared on and after the 27th instant.

Proposed by Mr. [illegible] and seconded by Mr. [illegible] Mackenzie, that [illegible], and Kessowjee Naik, Esq., be re-elected directors.

Proposed by Mr. Macaulay and seconded by Mr. [illegible], that Messrs. Samuel Reed and Sadanund [illegible] be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MORARJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment at the High Court on the 8th instant, in the long-pending suit brought by Rustomjee Ardeshir Wadia against the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, situated at Parell. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the defendants. At the hearing three counsel were instructed on each side.

[Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.]

Mr. George Macdonald, the superintending engineer of the Municipal Workshops, which are behind the Arthur Crawford Market, gave important evidence, which I consider to be trustworthy, in relation to the point now under consideration. He visited the defendants' mill and afterwards his old bungalow No. 4, about the end of August 1872. Having gone to bungalow No. 1 he heard the noise from the defendants' mill, but while at No. 4 he found the noise decreased. He then returned to the mill and accused Mr. Dunkerley, the manager, of having stopped some of the machinery. Mr. Dunkerley, he says, denied it. Mr. Macdonald swears that he actually saw that it had been stopped. The stoppage [illegible] building which had the weaving machinery. He says that when he left to go to the old bungalow nearly the whole of the machinery was at work, and that when he returned to the mill, after an absence of about 20 minutes, the greater part of the machinery had been stopped. Whilst under cross-examination Mr. Macdonald stated as follows:—"The reason why I say the machinery was stopped in August 1872 was that I heard [illegible] my old compound. (The 20 feet wall, it will be remembered, was not begun until November 1872.) Mr. Dunkerley denied [illegible]. He did not always persist in such denial. He did not do so on the 17th February last when I brought up to Mr. Morarjee Goculdass' notice that I had been played that trick. Mr. Dunkerley got quite confused and refused to say anything. I came back and saw myself the machinery stopped. The whole of the machinery [illegible]. There are generally from [illegible] to 40 per [illegible] stopped according to the condition of the [illegible]. When Mr. Dunkerley and Mr. Morarjee Goculdass were examined on behalf of the defendants, neither of them was asked a single question with reference to the above evidence of Mr. Macdonald, as to the interview [illegible]

[illegible] on the 17th February last and Mr. [illegible] on that occasion. It remains to be considered, if any, [illegible] and what provision is necessary for the protection of the plaintiff against the renewal of the nuisance from which [illegible] one time unquestionably [illegible]. An injunction [illegible] prevent the defendants from [illegible] their nuisance to the plaintiff, I do not [illegible] entitled to be paid the large damages which Crawford, Gostling and [illegible] consider [illegible] recover. Their estimates [illegible] the assumption that the mill [illegible] to the plaintiff and his property [illegible] the damage at [illegible] property. The defendants [illegible] of gentlemen of the highest character who stated that, provided the present means for the prevention of nuisance are continued, [illegible] the plaintiff's property to be injuriously [illegible] of the proximity of the mill. They speak [illegible] as to what they saw and heard upon [illegible] of their various visits made, some with [illegible] appointment, to the premises. Mr. Le Mesurier [illegible] he had been told that a new engine was [illegible] in the defendants' compound. It is [illegible] 70-horse power [illegible] to be erected as soon [illegible] England, the present engine being [illegible] horse power. Mr. Dunkerley, who [illegible] the 8th June 1874, the last day but [illegible] ing, said that the new engine had [illegible] in Bombay. Mr. LeMesurier after [illegible] new building is in course of erection [illegible] trance of the defendants' mill, stated—"I [illegible] to say whether if these are erected any in[illegible] will take place. I cannot say that the pr[illegible] in any way affects the value of [illegible] sort of persons in the plaintiff's premises [illegible] person. It would not interfere with [illegible] in the world, assuming I live in [illegible] bungalow." As already noticed, Mr. Le[illegible] the Court that if the defendants' smoke [illegible] soot would be beaten down during the [illegible] plaintiff's premises, and that if [illegible] their steam jets they can cause a nuisance [illegible] premises during the monsoon. Mr. [illegible] "I do not know as to the value, but [illegible] ximity of the mill affects the comfort [illegible] plaintiff's property. If bungalows No. [illegible] other respects, the proximity of the mill [illegible] my living in them. I assumed that the [illegible] would exist as to steam jets." Mr. [illegible] that the new engine will not increase [illegible] tibly. Speaking of his visit to [illegible] March 1874, which, however, was one of [illegible] the plaintiff swears the noise was [illegible] when the visitors were on his property [illegible] that the sound he heard in the south [illegible] could be heard, if you listened for it, [illegible] not strike one otherwise. [illegible]

[illegible]

(To be continued.)

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ELLIGENCE.

TELEGRAMS.]

NDON, 19TH OCTOBER, AFT... Market closed with supplies ... heavy. ... Market has been firm.

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.... 97 11-16
...00 has been withdrawn from the ...ation unknown, and the sum of ...dels.
...s have passed through the Suez ... and Timor.

BETWEEN THE SEPOYS D THE POLICE.

... that the Chief Magistrate has ... presentation to Government in ... a free pardon to the sepoys ... day, and that the men have ... to hard labour, but are kept in

... has conferred the title of "Rai ... personal distinction upon Baboo ... of Durbhunga.

... that final arrangements have, at ... been made for a race meeting at Lahore. ... the 5th, 7th, and 9th January.

... who has been travelling ... some months, for shikar, is on ... on to Bombay, leaving India ... before the hot season.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub is now on tour, and the Lahore paper gives the names and dates of the several places which he purposes visiting. His Honour expects to reach Dehra Ismail Khan on the 3rd December.

THE Governor General in Council directs that in the form of certificate annexed to Rule 2 under Section ... of the Civil Pension Code, the words "cannot discover that he has any" be substituted for the words "find that he has no."

UNDER instructions from Government, in the Marine Department, a red light of the 4th class will shortly be exhibited on the Dolphin's Nose at the Port of Vizagapatam. The light, it is expected, will be visible at a distance of seven miles.

HER Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. S. B. Voigt as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta, and of Mr. Gustav ... as Acting Consul for Austria at Calcutta.

IT is stated that Mr. Stevens, of the Assam murder case, has had to expend, in the costs of his defence, nearly the whole of a sum of money previously left to him as a legacy, and with which he hoped to carve out a fortune in the line of life he had chosen. At the time of his arrest he was on the point of entering on the management of a tea estate.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following for the rule prescribed for ... III in Chapter XI of the Civil Leave Code:—The officer should obtain a certificate, in form A ... Appendix A, from the Accountant General of his presidency or province; but if he is not proceeding to any place out of that presidency or province, the tenth space in the certificate may be left blank.

A NOTICE in Saturday's Gazette of India says that certain articles which formed part of the [illegible] between Allahabad and Arrah, on the morning of the 9th instant, are now lying in the Dead Letter Office, Calcutta, as they cannot be forwarded to their destinations in consequence of the addresses having been burnt or washed off. Amongst them are two watches, some parcels of jewellery, lace, &c.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY, we read, does not purpose leaving his capital for his cold weather tour till the middle of December. Colonel Tyrwhitt, Inspector General of Police, the only head of a department who has as yet been invited to accompany His Honor, will, it is stated, march from Cawnpore to Agra about the 20th of next month and join the Head Quarters Camp at the latter station. A telegram from Nynee Tal, on the 17th, states that His Honor's party was at Banjbaggur.

GOOD Service Pensions have been conferred by Her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of the Government of India, upon Colonel Henry ... Bruce, R A, and Colonel William Frederick Curtis, half-pay, late 21st Hussars, and formerly of the Bombay Cavalry, in the room of Colonel (Major-General) F. Turner, C.B., R.A., and Major General Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B., who have succeeded to Colonels' allowance. Particulars of their services will be found under the "Orders of the Government of India."

SUBJECT, of course, to Sir Lewis Pelly's movements, Mr. Lyall will probably leave Calcutta for his new appointment as Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana in the beginning of next month. "Mr. Lyall's promotion," the *Englishman* remarks, "will surprise no one who knows him, and we are in the happy position of being able to conscientiously congratulate both Mr. Lyall and the Government on the appointment. With very marked and unusual ability, Mr. Lyall possesses a calm judicial temperament, which fits him in a special way for such a post, and, unless he strongly belies the promise he has given, the Agency in Rajpootana could not be in better hands."

A VERY numerously signed memorial has been sent to Mr. Gordon, the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, urging the necessity for combined and decided action being taken by the whole mercantile community, European and native, in order to induce the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to make more equitable carting arrangements, to provide better station accommodation for the goods traffic in Bombay, and to prevent the overloading of the bullock carts, and the gross ill-treatment of the bullocks employed in carting the goods brought into Bombay by railway. Mr. Gordon is requested to call a public meeting to consider this subject.

THE general remarks of the Department of Agriculture on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops for the week ending the 15th instant are as follows:—In Bengal there was seasonable rain during the week in almost every district, and the great rice crop may be considered secure. Where the monsoon was very late, [illegible] will still ensure a good harvest. In parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions [illegible] of this crop, though very poor, is improving. The damage by floods is, upon the whole, less than was anticipated, and the [illegible] will be compensated by the good done to the cold weather crops thereby [illegible] fertilizing deposits left on the soil. Lands are being prepared for the cold weather crops, and sowings are commenced. The [illegible] of the early crops is all but ended. From all these provinces the reports are satisfactory.

SOME very considerable samples of nearly pure copper ore were brought down from Northern Queensland by Mr. H. Sheaffe, [illegible] the Cloncurry copper mines, have been on view in Sydney (New South Wales). Those specimens are, perhaps, the richest ever found in Australia, being estimated to yield about 98 per cent. of pure copper—the total weight of the specimens being over 1,200 lbs., of which one lump, as found, weighed 840 lbs. Mr. Sheaffe thus describes the country where this copper was discovered:—"The large pieces of malleable copper were found lying on the surface of the ground, in the district of Burke, North Queensland, about 60 miles from the Cloncurry Copper Mines, and about 180 from the Gulf of Carpentaria. Most of the pieces were found lying close to one another, almost in a north and south line, following the direction of which, to the northward, occur many very rich pieces of red oxide, varying in size from a few ounces to upwards of twenty pounds in weight, and, at a distance of 500 yards, other pieces of malleable copper were found. The country, which is slate, with numerous quartz and ironstone reefs in the vicinity, shows seams of copper for a considerable distance both to the north and south of where the malleable copper was found."

THE Cabul news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says that the Ameer's health is improving and that all the Mahomedzae Sirdars had waited on him to offer their congratulations, each presenting money, according to his means, to be distributed in charity to the poor in token of the Ameer's recovery. He also states that the mother of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan took especial pains to prevent the news of His Highnes's illness being conveyed to Sirdar Yakoob Khan. An arrival from Herat, he says, brings the following:—"The Turcomans who had come to Herat to settle there and seek some employment have been disappointed in their wishes because Sirdar Yakoob Khan has kept only four thousand Turcomans and has ordered the rest to leave with their families for their native places, Tucka and Yamood. They are certainly very badly off. They have sold all their property in hopes of getting employment under Sirdar Yakoob Khan and now, when they are penniless, they have been ordered to leave the country. The four thousand Turcomans who are allowed to remain have been desired to live in Ghairabad and to carry on cultivation. Sirdar Yakoob Khan has adopted a good plan for punishing the bad character men in his country; that is, whenever he finds the people of any village committing dacoity or any other crime, he punishes them by banishing them from the village, and giving the village to a number of Turcomans."

THE CARTING AGENCY PARTNERSHIP CASE.

DINSHAW SHAPURJEE CURRANEE v. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's cross-examination was continued as follows:—

Mr Latham—Besides the houses which you have mentioned had not you some shares which you could have realised?—No; I never dealt in shares. I had no shares.

You had boats at that time?—I have still and I had then.

Well then you were not so badly off after all?—If I had sold them I should have been in a very bad state. Still I owe about Rs 25,000, and I owe Rs 40,000 on account of this mortgage.

The Judge—But you said that you paid Rs 36,000 to your creditors?—Yes. That is separate from the mortgage, and if I were to sell the boats now they would only fetch some Rs 3,000 or Rs 4,000.

Perhaps they would have been worth more then?—No; about the same.

Mr Latham—Well then, was it after or before you signed the release that you signed the books?—At the same time first I signed the books and then the release, but at the same time.

How many signatures did you make—do you remember at that time?—I do not remember.

I want to know whether you made many or few?—I turned the pages and was told to sign this page and that page, and so I went on signing.

How many times did you sign. Are you quite sure that you signed the Carting Agency books at all that [illegible]—Quite sure.

Was it in the Landing Agency books you signed in which the final balance was struck?—I signed the Landing Agency books on the 20th October.

Is not the final balance struck in the Landing Agency books?—I signed the book on the 20th January.

Is not the final balance drawn out in the Landing Agency books?—I did not sign any Landing Agency books.

Will you answer my question, Sir,—is not the final balance of both the Carting and Landing Agency business drawn out in the Landing Agency books?—Yes.

Did you sign that on that day?—Yes.

And is it not a fact, that you only made three signatures in all in the books on that day?—I do not remember how many signatures. I remember only having made signatures.

Don't you remember whether there were only three or more?—No, I do not.

Well now, did you write anything opposite your signatures, any comment. Was what you wrote on that day your simple signature or anything more?—Like this.

What is that?—"Agreeably to what is written above it is valid—Dinshaw Shapoorjee his own handwriting."

Like what is written in Exhibit 4. Now I understood you to say, that at the time when you were signing the books you remonstrated with the defendant on the subject of the expense of the Surat prosecution going on?—Yes, this relates to the Sub-Contractors, and we have nothing to do with it.

The Judge—You object to its being debited to the partnership?—Yes.

Mr. Latham—Did you say that to Mr. Shamrao Bhasker?—I did not.

Did you say it so loud that he could hear you?—How can I say that, whether he heard it or not.

The Judge.—Did you say it in the verandah or in the room?—I objected to it before I signed the release, not at the time of signing the release.

Mr Latham—What you said to my learned friend was that you remonstrated when you signed the release, did you mean at that interview?—On the same day, but before that time.

Was it at the same interview?—No, not at the interview.

Now you know you told my learned friend that it was?—Where I meant to say was that the item was shown to me in the book, and I said that it ought not to have been entered in the book, that was at about 10 o'clock in the morning.

How long before the time of the interview when Mr. Shamrao and Mr. Hore were there?—When I went there all these people were sitting there, but whether they heard this or not I cannot say, it was at the same interview.

And it was in the verandah, where they were all sitting?—Yes.

Well now how came you to know that this item was in the book?—The mehta showed me that at the time, he said that this item has been debited.

At that interview or before?—Yes, at that interview.

Was that the only item in the book which you were shewn?—The mehta also showed me a loss sustained in the Carting Agency of Rs. 33,000.

Is that all or did the mehta go through the books with you?—Only those items. That loss was sustained in the third year. There was a profit in the previous two years which had been divided.

Did he show you any profit for the first two years?—It was not shown to me, but he took my signature and paid me my share of the profit. I had been previously paid for the previous two years.

Then, in fact, all that remained was to settle the third year?—There is a dispute as to all the years. They paid me money but did not show me the accounts.

Had you made any dispute before [illegible]

It was to carry out a Contract obtained from the Railway Company in 1[illegible]?—Yes.

Do I understand you that you never knew about this loss being in the books of the Partnership until this interview?—No.

Never?—No.

And did you ever before this interview know anything about the expenses of the Surat prosecution being in the books?—Yes. I knew about that.

The Judge—Did he know they were in the book before this interview?—When the entry was made in the books then I came to know of it. That item was shown to me at the time of my signing the release.

Mr. Latham—Had it been shown to you before?—No. What I mean to say is that I believe the entry was made before that time, but it was shown to me then.

Had you ever seen it before?—No.

Did you know before that the partnership was going to bear this expense?—No.

Did you know about the prosecution?—The whole town knows, and I know.

Don't answer as to what the whole town knows until you are asked—did you know of it?—Yes.

The prosecution was against your partner, Mr. Byramjee?—Yes.

In respect of the Carting Agency dealings?—Relating to the Carting Agency's sub-contracts.

Was it against him in respect of the Carting Agency?—Yes.

You knew that Mr. Byramjee was prosecuted because he was the Carting Agent?—Yes.

Now you told me that you were not made a defendant. You were not prosecuted?—No.

Now Sir, it happens that your name did not appear in the Contract entered into with the Railway Company, but that it was entered into solely with the defendant?—Yes.

And have you any doubt that the reason why Mr. Byramjee was prosecuted and you were not, was because your name did not appear in the Contract at all?—Yes, that is the reason. But the prosecution ought to have been conducted against the sub-contractors.

Well now, did you not take an interest in that prosecution and in the proceedings?—Yes, I was interested to the extent that the prosecution should be defeated.

Did you not know that the expenses of that was to come out of the partnership?—I did not know that the defendant paid the expenses of the prosecution. It ought to have been paid by the sub-contractors.

Then I understand you that your objection to it is not that you had to bear your share of the expense, but that neither of you should bear any of it?—Yes neither of us ought to have borne it.

But it was as much justice that you should pay it as that Mr. Byramjee should?—Yes.

Well, you were aware while in the partnership that the opposition to the prosecution was entirely triumphant?—Yes, I heard that the prosecution entirely failed. I was in Bombay then.

Now look at this. Is that the account relating to these expenses of the prosecution in the Ledger?—No.

You told my learned friend that there was an entry of Rs. 24,000, charged?—He has not given details of the Rs. 24,000.

I am not asking you about the details. I ask you if that is the entry relating to the costs of the prosecution?—Yes.

That is your signature?—Yes. I believe it was signed on the same day as the release was.

Was it not signed on the 10th of October 1871?—Not I can't say that.

Can you say that it was not?—I believe it was signed on the same day as the release.

I don't want to know what you believe—but to tell me positively whether you did or did not sign it on the 10th October?—No. I did not sign it on the 10th October.

That you say positively?—Yes.

You still persist that you did not sign anything relating to this prosecution on the 10th of October 1871?—Yes.

Then look at page 29 of the cash book under date the 10th October 1871. Do you find your signature there in the first place following a debit of Rs. 5,728-6-6 for your share of the loss?—There is the signature, but the date is not given.

I will find you the date presently. At the end of the whole account there is your signature?—This is the last signature taken from me. My signature is also taken in the middle at the time the release was signed.

You see that that account is headed the 10th of October 1871?—Yes.

And then you signed that as to the Rs. 5,728-6-6?—Yes.

And then the prosecution expenses are taken into account Rs. 24,816-12-0?—Yes.

And your share of that [illegible] is debited to you?—Yes.

Then the two are added together and the total is expressed to be transferred to the books of the Landing Agency, the Boree Bunder Account?—Yes, the paragraph written above my signature is in the handwriting of the mehta, and I signed it.

According to what is written above. It is valid?—Yes.

Are you really going to ask the Court to believe that you did not sign that on the 10th of October 1871?—No. I did not sign it on the 10th October.

Are you quite sure?—Yes. I am quite sure.

You will swear that?—Yes.

When was this signature in the middle written?—This entry had been made before I signed it. It was already made there thinking I would not sign it that I would not admit this share of expense. They got my signature to it.

If you did not sign it on the date it professes to have been signed, why did not you make a note of it?—On that day, the 10th of Oct., the Carting Agency books were not produced to me.

That is not an answer to my question. If it was not the 10th of Oct. when you signed it, why did you not make a note to that effect?—I did not feel it was necessary that I should mention the 10th of October.

The Judge—If you signed the book in January why did you not make some note as to that?—At the last time the Carting Agency books were produced to me and I then signed.

I ask you why you did not make a note that the date was not correct?—I did not take any objection. I thought there was nothing objectionable.

You saw the date?—Yes, I did at the time of signing.

Will you swear that you did not sign it until the 20th January?—Yes.

And I suppose that until the 20th of January you did not know anything about these Rs. 11,965-10-11 being debited to you?—No, I did not.

That you swear?—Yes.

I must remind you that you have told us that on the 10th of October you were familiar with the Landing Agency books?—Yes.

Now, sir, do not you know this that you actually signed the transfer of this sum of Rs. 11,965-10-11 in the Landing Agency books on that day?—Yes, it was transferred.

Yes, and you knew of it on that day?—If that item appears in the Landing Agency books then I might do.

What I ask is this, did not you know perfectly well that it had appeared in the books of the Landing Agency business?—I do not remember.

If you don't remember that, perhaps you may have signed the Carting Agency books on that day and not remember?—The books of the Carting Agency business were not produced on that day.

Look at this and tell me whether that sum which you knew nothing about until the 20th January 1872 was not transferred from the books of the Carting Agency to the Landing Agency's books and then signed by you in October 1871?—Yes. I see my signature.

Yes, and that signature was made on the 10th October? That is all in your handwriting?—The date appears in the heading, but there is no date on my signature.

Now, remember, you swore that you signed all the Landing Agency books on that day, the 10th of October, perhaps you would like to retract that?—That is my recollection.

Have you any doubt that you signed that entry on the 10th October?—There is a doubt.

Have you any doubt?—Yes, I have a doubt as to whether I signed it on the 10th October or not.

Now, you have told the Court over and over again, that that is the day on which you signed the Landing [illegible] was in the books on the 10th October, and that you knew it was.

The Judge—I thought he never doubted it.

Mr. Latham—He told us that in his examination in chief but now, of course, it looks rather awkward. The item must have been down on the 10th October.

The Judge—And you have no doubt that you signed it on that day?—I cannot say.

You mean you don't like to say?—That's my signature. I say I don't think I made it on the 10th October.

Mr. Latham—Did you make your signature on any of the Landing Agency books after that date?—Yes, on the 20th January.

Now, my lord, there is no doubt that this was in the books on that day.

Mr. Ferguson—I hope my learned friend will not make short speeches in the course of his cross-examination.

The Judge—Whether short addresses are made to me or not, I never listen to anything except what the witness says, but I know what to think when a man says a number of different things in five minutes. I have taken down what the witness said. "I did sign it on the 10th October because my signature is there. Perhaps I did so—how can I say? I begin to doubt, but as my signature is there how can I say?" The witness said ultimately that he had not any doubt that he did sign it on that day, and then he says he has no doubt he did'nt. (Laughter).

The Court hereupon rose.

TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER 1874.

The cross examination of the plaintiff was resumed:—

Mr. Latham—In whose handwriting are the words written above your signature?—Javerilall's, the defendant's metha.

Was not he the partnership mehta?—Yes, he was.

Then why do you call him the Defendant's mehta, Sir?—Because he is not my mehta now.

Don't you know that he is not the Defendant's mehta now either?—I dont know whether he has dismissed him from his service.

And you call him the defendant's mehta because you don't know whether he is in the defendant's service or not?—I don't know whether he is in his service, but I see him daily going to the defendant's house.

Look at page 23 of the Carting Ledger, do you find your signature?—Yes.

Do you see the words above the signature?—Yes, they are in Javerilall mehta's handwriting.

The words are "according to what is stated above all the accounts having been brought into this account each of us have received our share in full settlement after having satisfied each other?"—Yes, I made this signature on the 20th of January.

Do you say that from memory?—Because this shows the final account.

Were not those words there when you affixed your signature to this account?—Yes.

Don't you see that in that account the last item on the credit side is the 10th of October?—Yes.

As well as the last item but one on the debit side?—Yes.

The last item simply writes off the difference. Looking at that have you any doubt that this was signed on the 10th October?—I did not see the books on the 10th October, so how can I have signed it? I did not see the Carting Agency books on the 10th October.

You have forgotten I suppose that you transferred the item from the Carting Agency book to the Landing Agency book on the 10th October?

The Judge—Who made the transfer?

Mr. Latham—Veerjee Mooljee made the body of it and he made a recital of the transfer.—That might be so, but I made my signature on the 20th of January.

To this one?—On all the books.

The Judge—All the Carting Agency books?—Yes.

Mr. Latham—Between the notice of the dissolution of partnership and the execution of the release on the 20th January, were not the goods and various articles of the partnership put up for private sale between the defendant and yourself?—Not the goods relating to the Carting Agency, but only the goods of the Landing Agency.

I mean plant and stock in trade?—As to the Carting Agency, he sent me Rs. 300, and said that that was my share of the Carting plant.

The Judge—The plant of the landing was put up for sale?—Yes.

Mr. Latham—Do you mean to say that the Carting Agency plant were not put up too?—No, it was not. He only sent me Rs. 300, and said that was my share of it.

You got Rs. 300 then at any rate?—Yes. But these goods and plant, and everything were worth Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000.

You gave him a receipt?—Yes. I did.

For that and another Rs. 1,000 as to which I will ask you presently?—I gave him a receipt for Rs. 1,600.

Is that the receipt which you gave?—Yes. This is my signature. [illegible] me for signature.

The Judge—When was it sent for your signature?—I believe five or six days before the release was signed.

Mr. Latham—I put in this receipt, dated the 23rd November 1871. There are various items in the receipt for Rs. 1,675.—The defendant sent this paper with Rustomjee Dadabhoy to me at the bunder.

Didn't you sign it in the defendant's presence and receive a cheque for the amount from him at the same time?—No. The mehta brought a cheque to me at my house.

When the day you signed that receipt?—The same day.

Have you any doubt that the 23rd of November is the correct date with respect to that?—My attention was not drawn to that. I don't remember, but I signed the receipt.

You only just now said you signed it a few days before signing the release?—It is my impression that it was a few days before the release.

I should like to know when you cashed that cheque?

The mehta brought money to me and not a cheque.

Will you swear that, because we can get the cheque from the bank?—The mehta brought the money to me.

You told a minute ago that he brought you a cheque. You were right then?—I said he brought money.

The Judge—The cheque was not brought to your house?—No.

Where did you receive the cheque?—The mehta said that the defendant gave me a cheque for a larger amount. He cashed it and paid me Rs. 1,600 out of it, and kept the rest for his own use.

Mr. Latham—Now, remember we have got the counterfoil of the cheque. Do you persist in the story which you have just stated?—I did not receive a cheque. I received money. "I have received from you this day—the 23rd November 1871."

Did you write those words before signing the receipt?—Yes.

Did you see at the beginning of it these words "having put up to be bid for all the stock-in-trade of our Carting Agency business you (that is the defendant) purchased all the goods?"—Yes, it is written, but that was not done.

You read the words but made no alteration in them?—No, I did not make any alteration.

Now, do you mean to tell the Court it is a fact that that was not done?—No, it was not put up as it is written here, he only sent me Rs. 300.

And you did not consider that sufficient I understood you to say?—No, I did not know at what rate he calculated the stock-in-trade or what value he put upon it.

Be good enough to tell us why you signed that without remonstrance?—He promised to take me as a partner and I did not like to fall out with him.

Do you remember that during the whole of your examination in chief you did not make any suggestion about your being taken as a partner until the interview of the 20th January?—He said so to me at the time of my signing the Landing Agency books on the 10th of October.

And you remember that you told me that you were not allowed to take any part in the partnership business after you received the notice?—He promised to make me a partner and I was in hopes he would do so.

He kept you out of the business and still you hoped he would make you a partner? Now if you believed the defendant was going to take you as a partner what on earth was the object of his buying or taking over the stock-in-trade of the partnership and paying you for it? He did the same on a former occasion. He had a release taken from me and at once admitted me as a partner.

[illegible] would take this Rs. 300 back and admit me as a partner.

Did it not strike you as extraordinary that he should pay you for these things at the time when he was going to take you as a partner?—Yes, because it was a very small amount.

Did you suppose that he would both admit you as a partner and pay your money for the stock-in-trade of the partnership?—I thought so, and that if he paid me money he would afterwards take it back from me. The partnership was stopped on the 1st October and the release was executed on the 20th of January, and I was allowed to use that stock-in trade.

You have just told me that he bought the stock-in-trade from you?—That was three months after. It was purchased on the 20th January and I used it in the meantime.

Are you aware that the receipt just put in is the receipt of the 23rd November?—The stock-in-trade was taken into account on the 20th January.

The Judge—The Landing Agency's stock is included in the Rs. 1,675.

Mr. Latham—Only a little of it. It had all been credited long before, on the 10th of October Rs. 18,000, and this is the item that had remained over; to (witness). On the 10th October had not the amount the defendant was to pay on the private sale, for the stock-in-trade of the Landing business been calculated and entered in the partnership books?—He calculated and kept the accounts in his own house, and I received the money for it on the 20th January. It was calculated on the day of the private sale but I did not receive the money then.

And was not that on the 10th October?—I believe it was. The amount was about Rs. 18,000.

And that was entered in the books?—Yes.

Now did you tell the defendant that it was a waste of time having this private sale?—It was put up for sale privately, he bid and I bid, and he was the highest bidder.

You did not tell him it was a waste of time going on with the private sale?—The conversation relating to this matter took place before and not at the time of this private sale. I told the defendant before the private sale "what is the use of doing this people will speak and we shall lose our reputation. As I wish to continue in the partnership it is not necessary."

And still he insisted on the private sale?—Yes.

As to the three cranes which formed the second item of Rs. 375, that is a balance left from the private sale of the Landing Agency stock-in-trade?—In the other goods he allowed me a share of six annas, and in the cranes eight annas.

The Judge—Is it a balance over from the private sale?—Yes.

Mr. Latham—And the Rs. 1,000 was the amount returned by the G. I. P. Railway Company?—Yes.

It was the Rs. 1,000 which you were personally going to pay?—Byramjee without my knowledge debited this to my account.

And he repaid it to you in cash?—Yes.

He repaid it to you in cash instead of crediting you in the account?—Yes.

Now, Sir, was not the reason of your receiving all these sums in cash, instead of being credited in account, because the books were made up and closed at that time?—The books of the Landing Account were closed.

Was it not the reason—don't you see that the Rs. 375 does not belong to the Landing business?—That belongs to the Carting business.

Then I ask you whether the reason why you did not get credit in account but were paid in cash was because the books had been made up and closed at that time?—If that be so why did he take my signature on the 20th January.

Answer my question. You got this in cash because the books being closed it could not be credited in the books?—How can the books be closed. I did not sign the books.

Why did you get in Cash?—I did not send for it. The defendant sent that money to me.

The Judge—Why was it not entered in the book?—If he had made an entry, I would not have objected to it.

Why did he not enter it in the book?—Perhaps he did not write intentionally.

You can give no explanation?—I don't understand it, so how can I give explanation.

Mr. Latham—Now besides this stock-in-trade, do you remember that you wanted the defendant to buy from you certain padows or boats?—Yes, I did offer to sell the padows or boats to the defendant.

In fact you more than wanted. You *begged* him to buy them, did not you?—I only offered to sell them to him.

You offered to sell and he did not want to purchase them?—Yes.

And you persuaded the defendant to refer to arbitration the question whether he should buy them or [illegible]

To Rustomjee Dadabhoy's arbitration?—Yes.

At the time when these matters were referred to arbitration had not all the accounts of the partnership business been closed?—They were about to be closed.

Had they not all been closed?—Not all the business.

Had not every thing been closed except your giving a receipt?—The accounts were to be signed and a release executed.

Had not all the accounts been made up at that time? The accounts were made up after that.

Now look at this agreement and say whether that is the agreement for reference to arbitration signed by you and the defendant with reference to these boats?—Yes.

The body of that reference is in the handwriting of Veerjee Mooljee?—Yes.

Was it not written by your direction?—By the direction of both Byramjee and myself.

You took a part in it?—Yes.

Now just listen how it begins "Shree 1¼ i. e, Prosperity, &c. We the undersigned Dinshaw Shapoorjee Karani, Parsi inhabitant of Bombay, and Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, Parsi inhabitant of Bombay, do make this instrument for reasons as follows:—We two persons carried on in partnership the Bombay Baroda Railway Company's Agency business and the Landing business of the two Railways, namely the Bombay Baroda and the Great Indian Peninsular. All those partnerships' accounts were closed on the 30th of September 1871, and having settled all the accounts relating to the above mentioned business up to that days and having made transfer of or entries relating to all the partnership accounts, and we two persons having examined all the accounts up to the above mentioned date, and the goods and articles and things appertaining to all the partnerships having been put up to be bid for, and having sold the same to the above mentioned Byramjee Nusserwanjee at a valuation, the accounts after having been adjusted were agreed and consented to on the 19th day of the current month, i.e November 1871." Now did not you give directions for the writing of that part?—Byramjee got this written out fraudulently.

Were you a party in giving directions for this?—But Byramjee did not act according to this writing.

But you took a part in giving instructions for it?—Byramjee said to me that he wished that this matter should be referred to arbitration as he wished to give me a lump sum on account of all these business.

That has nothing to do with the question, I ask did you not take a part in giving directions for the insertion of those words to which I have just called your attention?—Yes, I did.

And you observe that they state that all the accounts "after having been adjusted were agreed and consented to?"—Yes, it is written here.

By you direction?—Because Rustomjee Dadabhoy said to me "if you get it written so I will give you four times the value of your boats?"

Then did you write that in hopes that the arbitrator would make an unfair award in your favour?—Yes. It is written so here.

And you also gave directions to the mehta to write the accounts after having adjusted and settled them on the 19th November 1871?—Rustomjee Dadabhoy had got this already drawn out and brought it to me.

Now do you know that not five minutes ago, you told his lordship that it had been written by your directions?—I said before the paper was made out. I told Rustomjee Dadabhoy to draw out a paper according to his wish.

The Judge—Did not you read it before you signed it?—Yes. He said he would get me a large sum. Having confidence in him I signed. The arbitrator did [illegible]

Did you not give the instructions on the same day on which you signed it?—I don't remember that, but this paper was brought to me on the same day by Rustomjee Dadabhoy and the mehta at the Warree Bunder.

Do you mean to tell me that the mehta went away from Warree Bunder and came back from Mr. Byramjee's bungalow?—Yes.

Did not the mehta write that out at Warree Bunder?—Not in my presence. I swear that.

The Judge—I can't see what difference it makes where it was written. The plaintiff says he told the mehta to write it, as also that he knew all about it.

Mr. Latham—He dictated it himself.

The Judge—I don't see the necessity of pressing the point. It's quite satisfactory. He says he read it over before he signed it.

Witness—The signature on the back of this cheque for Rs. 1,675, dated the 23rd November 1871 is not mine. It is my son's signature. I admit that this cheque may have been received by my son and cashed by him. He signed it by my order. I admit having received the amount. I received this cheque for Rs. 40,399-9-11 at the time of the execution of the release. It bears my signature. No award was ever made in that reference. About a fortnight after the execution of release I knew that defendant did not intend to take me into partnership with him. I had some conversation with him on one or two occasions during the interval between the signing of the release and the sending of the notices. I had some conversation with him in reference to my book. I said to him "you said you would take me as a partner," he said "let that matter be dropped." I did not receive Rs. 1,500 as a reward but on account of boatmen's wages and rents for boats. There was no dispute about accounts. Why should I dispute? I received the money and said nothing about that. I don't remember whether I received this sum after the release.

When did you complain about the accounts?—At the time of the arbitration about the boat after the release, when I received Rs. 1,500 on account of the boats.

I know you said just now that you didn't and now you say you did. You said just now that you didn't make any complaint about the accounts at the time and you asked "why should I?"—The last time I had a conversation about this account was on the occasion of my receiving the Rs. 1,500.

What do you mean by "this account?"—At the time when I went to receive the Rs. 1,500 on account of these boats I said to him "you want to turn me out?"

Is that all that happened?

Mr. Latham—Then you didn't say anything to him since the signing of the release as to your not having examined the books?—No, nothing.

Look at this document and say whether or not it is your receipt for the Rs. 1,500?—Yes, that is my signature.

I put in receipt of the 19th March 1872 signed by the plaintiff for Rs. 1,590. "To wit I have received one cheque for Rs 1,500 dated this day. I asked you to purchase my 9 puttimaires, with reference to this it was referred to arbitration of Rustomjee Dadabhoy, but the award not having been made within the time fixed &c. nevertheless you have paid me this sum by way of favour which I have received with thanks and for which I only give this in writing. I have no claim." &c. &c.

As a matter of fact, sir, did you ever make any claim or complaint whatever after signing the release that you had not fully examined these accounts before the year 1873 when you got your attorneys to send letters?—No, I did not.

To go back a little—the defendant, as a matter of fact, was very often absent from Bombay?—He used to go to outstations for his business.

For his business or the partnership business?—I know that he used to go out of Bombay but I cannot say for what purpose—sometimes after an interval of one, two, and three months.

Don't you remember telling Mr. Ferguson that the defendant used to go and manage the up-country business, you need not be afraid of telling me?—He used to go out of Bombay, but I cannot say what business there is there to look after? I know that he used to go on some business, but I never heard what business.

You never heard that he used to go to manage the partnership's up-country business. Do you swear that?—I do not say entirely that he did not go to look after the partnership concerns up country.

Did he, or did he not? Was not he in the habit of going to look after that?—He used to go out of Bombay, but whenever he went out of Bombay he did not tell me what he was going about.

I did not ask you to tell me what he did or did not tell you, but whether he used to go upcountry to manage partnership concerns?—Yes.

Why do you keep us 10 minutes in saying so then—How long used he to be away, for considerable periods at a time?—Sometimes a fortnight, sometimes a month.

Sometimes more?—Yes. I did not note down everything.

And during such times used you not to attend at the Grant Road Station?—Yes, I used to go there. I did not sit in the Office, but I used to attend to the merchants as to the goods that were brought down there.

Are you quite sure you did not sit in the office? I have got your own letters here?—The same place where——

Will you answer the question instead of fencing with it—did you sit in the office at the Grant Road Station? Yes.

And managed the whole of the business that was going on there?—Yes.

And gave directions to the mehtas there?—Whenever the mehta referred to me, then I explained to him.

Had not you the control over the mehtas—were not you their master?—Yes, whenever I directed them to do anything they did it.

Were not the books kept there before you?—No, how can the books be there when people were there.

The Judge—The books were in the office?—They were kept in a cup-board in the office.

Mr. Latham—Do you mean to tell me that while business was going on the books were kept in a cupboard?—Yes, the mehtas kept those books out.

And if you had wanted to see anything in those books, could not you have seen them at that time?—The rough books were kept at the station and the fair books at Byramjee's house. The rough books kept at the station were not worth anything.

Could you not have seen the books at the station?—I could not get leisure to see the books there.

Answer my question, couldn't you have seen the books at any time had you wanted to see them?—I shall ask your lordship to speak to the witness if he goes on like this.—If I had asked the mehta to show me any book the mehta would have shown it to me, but the books were not worth seeing.

We have generally heard in this Court that that book is an important book. The entries relating to the wages paid to the coolies and grass people and so on were entered in those books.

And you mean to tell me that there were no books at the station in which the amounts received were entered?—No.

No books at the station showing the amounts paid in there?—No, not there; they were all entered in the fair books. The rough cash books contained entries of moneys received, the rough nond and rough cash-book used to remain at the office there.

The examination of the witness was proceeded with.

OPENING OF THE RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY BEWEEN JEYPORE AND DOUSA.

(*Correspondent Delhi Gazette.*)

JEYPORE 15th October.—The ceremony connected with the opening of the section of the Rajpootana State Railway between Jeypore and Dousa, was pleasing and appropriate. All went off well. The Maharaja was punctual, as he always is on such public occasions. His Highness had invited all the leading men of his State, subordinate to him—Rajas, Thakoors, and others; and a goodly appearance they put in. They all looked well and acted well. It was quite understood by them all that the collective body of native nobles and gentry of the Jeypore Raj, were hosts, having Sir Lewis Pelly and the assembled English ladies and gentlemen as their honoured guests.

Sir Lewis Pelly has been here some time in the course of his annual tour. He will leave on or about the 18th unless detained by unforeseen circumstances.

The first train, the opening train, running the whole length of the line from Agra, bringing the invited guests, steamed into the crowded and admirably arranged and [illegible] retired to the accommodation provided for them in the Residency and in tents pitched in its vicinity. They were entertained by Colonel Beynon on behalf of the Maharaja. The Station was illuminated in the evening, and so was the Residency. It is hardly necessary to remark that, the arrangements for the large body of guests under the supervision of hospitable Colonel Beynon and Mrs. Beynon, were perfect, all that could be desired and as much as was expected. On the evening of the 13th the "Sanganer Durwaza" was brilliantly illuminated by order of the Maharaja; and the bazaars also. A large number of ladies and gentlemen sat down to a magnificent dinner in the palace. The arrangements were superb and the display and "feed" magnificent. The Nahurghar Fort, which commands the whole surrounding country, the palace and the city was brilliantly and very tastefully illuminated. The dining party took leave of their host at midnight.

The 14th was devoted to visiting the Maharaja, his college, and the other institutions for which his capital is famous throughout India. Colonel Beynon himself acted chaperon and appeared to derive no small satisfaction from explaining the much that the Maharaja had done in this direction, and the more he intends to do if his life be prolonged. The day passed very pleasantly.

To-day many of the assembled guests will leave, conveying with them happy recollections of "the three days" at Jeypore. Captain Burton of Bikanir, and some officers of the Ajmere Commission, and some from Sambhur, were among the visitors.

I must not forget to mention the exertions the Maharaja's favourite Minister, Thakoor Futteh Sing made, to second and support the wishes of his master, to please his guests and make all the gay doings worthy of the great and auspicious occasion.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE RIOTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

(*Times*, September 22.)

THE New York papers received at Plymouth on Sunday, by the steamship Hammonia, publish a despatch, bearing date Washington, September 9, which contains an account of the riots in Louisiana. It says:—

"The two white refugees from Coushatta arrived at New Orleans to-day, accompanied by a negro. They had come through the woods by way of Monroe, and were in a most deplorable condition, being without shirts or shoes, and quite overcome with fright, fatigue, and exposure. One of them served through the war in the Union Army, and the other was an old officer in the Confederate cavalry. Since the war he has been a follower of General Longstreet in supporting the Administration. These refugees left Coushatta two days after the murder of the prisoners. They report that they were warned by the Captain of one of the White League companies that they must escape, if possible, for he would be utterly unable to protect them on account of their support of the General Government, which was generally known. The six murdered white men was told, the day before their murder, that they must take their watches and jewelry with them, as their captors would not otherwise be responsible for the safety of their property. They did so, and after they were murdered their bodies were robbed of everything that had any value—they were entirely stripped. Four of these persons were married, and had families. Only one of them was permitted to see his wife. The guard who conducted the six men out to be murdered were 36 in number, well mounted, and armed with double-barrelled shot guns. The refugees state that the White League was continually receiving reinforcements up to two days after the murder. The League is organized in companies, which are well drilled by good officers. All the provisions in the town have been seized, and preparations made for a regular siege."

The *Shreveport Times* of September 5, received at New Orleans, says:—

"We are engaged in a contest to protect our rights and property against the tyranny of a local State despotism, and we shall prosecute that contest whether the Federal Government sends troops or not. The President must send troops enough to subjugate us by physical force, for the people of Louisiana can no longer be ground into the dust by the phantom of a Federal army in the person of a regiment or so of soldiers. In the next 60 days Louisiana must be a free State or a military camp."

A special despatch to the *Commercial* says:—

"Governor Brown has arrived at Memphis from Trenton. He says that the conviction of respectable persons in Trenton is that only five negroes of the 16 taken from the gaol were shot dead. One negro now in gaol is getting well. The rest escaped. No traces of human remains have been found, except of the five men above referred to. A new Grand Jury has been empannelled in Gibson County, and is busy endeavouring to find indictments against the lawless gaol-breakers and murderers. Governor Brown declares his intention to leave nothing untried to ferret out all the outlaws concerned in this cowardly and bloody work."

A special despatch from Jackson, Tennessee, to the *Union and American* says:—

"Judge Carthel reached this place yesterday, and opened and immediately adjourned the Circuit Court, in order to return to Trenton and protect the session of his Court there sufficiently long to allow the Grand Jury time and opportunity to follow up their investigations into the recent disturbances in Gibson County, leading to the killing of negroes who were taken from the Trenton Gaol. Governor Brown has been at Trenton for several days past, and is urging the authorities to extraordinary diligence in ferreting out the perpetrators. Rumour, evidently well-founded and discussed on the street here, is to the effect that General Alexander W. Campbell, of this place, one of the most prominent lawyers in Tennessee, has been retained, at a fee of dlrs. 30,000, to defend certain persons in the su[illegible] district in case of their arrest. General Campb[illegible] has been h[illegible] remark that there [illegible] two sides to the question. Governor Dix, of Colu[illegible], deprecates the impression which had gone abroad that South Carolina is involved with Tennessee and Louisiana in political outrages. He says that the State is peaceable in every part, and that he has no doubt whatever of his ability to preserve order by means of the machinery of the State Government, with the assistance, perhaps, of the Federal troops already in the State. He knew of no recent acts of violence or intimidation on the part of the whites against the blacks, and apprehended none, unless some entirely unforeseen event occurred. Where there has been trouble it has been chargeable in a considerable degree to the imprudence of designing white Republicans, whose incendiary speeches, made without due regard to their effect upon minds already prejudiced, had alarmed the Democrats in the rural districts, and sometimes led to indiscretion and even crime on the part of ignorant coloured people. He cited the case of a notorious white man from the North, who went into Barnwell County, where the best feeling had prevailed between the two races, but whose incautious or designing speeches had been followed by the burning of several cotton gins. Such conduct received, he thought, the censure of the majority in both parties."

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

(*Times*, September 22.)

THE supplementary statement of Francis D. Moulton in reference to the Beecher-Tilton scandal appeared in the New York papers of Saturday, the 12th instant. The document is of an elaborate character, occupying [illegible] columns of the *New-York Tribune*, and is addressed "to the Public." In this rejoinder Mr. Moulton affirms that he possessed the confidence of the [illegible] pastor up to within a very recent period, that he acted with the consent of both the principals in the capacity of intercessor, and up to the very moment the accusation of blackmail was put out against him he enjoyed the unreserved approval of Mr. Beecher in all that he had done and tried to do for the sake of him and his accuser. He claims that he is justified in bringing into the controversy, as bearing against Mr. Beecher, fresh facts and letters hitherto not published, in defence of himself and for the purpose of clearing his character, which he alleges has been so violently and unjustifiably aspersed by Mr. Beecher and his friends. While disclaiming any intention, which he doubts not will be imputed to him, of further inflicting injury on the minister for the sake of producing whatever case he may feel disposed to attempt to make before the public, he also claims that [illegible]

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mail by citing "certain letters of Mr. Beecher," showing "how utterly and confidingly he trusted in me." He refers to another case of adultery which he says Mr. Beecher confessed, and related the circumstances of Mr. Beecher's threatened suicide. Mr. Moulton quotes Mrs. Tilton's letter to a female friend, in which she states that "Dear Frank Moulton is a friend indeed." Mr. Moulton criticises Mrs. Tilton's expression the "love babe" her child promised to be, and calls attention to the fact that for months previous she and her husband were quarrelling even to blows, according to Bessie Turner's evidence. The comments on this letter as follows :—

"I do not quote the whole letter, as it has been already published, and may be referred to. The peculiarity of the language of this extract should be noted. We find Mrs. Tilton on the 30th of December sick in bed in what she states to have been a miscarriage, a few days before, of what promised to be a love babe. A very curious expression from a woman nearly 40 years old and the mother of six children, to describe a child begotten in lawful wedlock, especially when, as Mrs. Tilton now asserts, she and her husband had been fiercely quarrelling for several months, and Bessie Turner testifies even to blows."

He then goes on to state that within six weeks of her getting off her sick bed she wrote the following invitation to Beecher, which he (Moulton) received from Beecher :—

"Wednesday.

"My dear Friend,—Does your heart bound towards all as it used ? So does mine. I am myself again (sic). I did not dare to tell you until I was sure, but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted me never again to leave. 'Spring has come.' Because I thought it would gladden you to know this and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for thee beyond. When dear Frank says I may once again go to Old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father."

This letter Moulton comments upon severely. He further states that since preparing his former statement he has learnt that Mr. Beecher, in the days when Mr. Moulton was, by agreement of parties, the [illegible] of communication between him and Mrs. Tilton, carried on treacherously a clandestine correspondence with her. He cites the following notes, the first, he says, having a shorter one enclosed :—

"BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

"The blessing of God rest upon you. Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun to my dwelling. Your note broke like spring upon winter, and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know, none but God, through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered. There was Mount Sinai; there was the barren sand; there was the alternation of Hope and Despair that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the promised land, or like Moses shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are like medicine. Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing it to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it would prove a life so noble as few are able to live, and in another world the emancipated soul may utter thanks. If it would be of comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of true inwardness, the outcome of your inner life, it would be safe, for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like bread from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake ?'

There was, Moulton says, no direction or signature to this letter, yet it was in Beecher's handwriting. The note enclosed in it in pencil is on a slip of paper, but he reserves it for presentation before another tribunal. This note conclusively proves, he adds, that Beecher speaks falsely when he says he never visited Mrs. Tilton after the "settlement," except at her husband's request.

To add strength to this assertion he gives a [illegible] Mrs. Tilton to Beecher under date of May 3, 1871, and which he follows up with the sarcasm, "Perhaps Tilton extorted this letter too from his wife." The following is the letter :—

"Mr. Beecher,—My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave me while you forget me in all the sad complications of the past year. My endeavour was to entirely keep from you all suffering, to bear myself alone, leaving you for ever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a large untiring generosity, and nestbiding. That I failed utterly we both know, but now I ask forgiveness."

Then follows the following letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Tilton, which, he says, is additional proof of the "renewed intimacy" :—

"Jan. 29, 1872.

"Now may the God of Peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ. This is my prayer day and night. This world ceases to hold me as it did. I live in the thought and hope of the time coming immortality, and seem to myself most of the time to be standing on the edge of the other life, wondering whether I may not at any hour hear the call, 'Come up hither.' I shall be in New Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to the theological classes on preaching. My wife takes boat for Havannah and Florida on Thursday. I called on Monday, but you were out. I hope you are growing stronger and happier. May the dear Lord and Saviour abide with you ! "Very truly yours,

"H. W. BEECHER."

Mr. Moulton then goes on to speak of Beecher's confession to him of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, speaking about the matter [illegible] he says [illegible] used the following language :—

"My acts of intercourse with that woman were as natural and sincere an expression of my love for her as the words of endearment which I addressed to her. There seemed to be nothing in what we did together that I could not justify to myself on the ground of our love for each other, and I think God will not blame me for my acts with her. I know that at present it would be utterly impossible for me to justify myself before men."

Mr. Moulton here adds :—

"Not only on the occasion of handing back Mrs. Tilton's retractation, and when giving me the letter of contrition of January 1, 1871, did he particularise with regard to the feelings which influenced him to do as he did with Mrs. Tilton; but in many of the conversations I held with him he strongly adverted to the absorbing love which he felt for the woman and to the joys of his intercourse with her, which he always justified because of that love; indeed on one occasion, when speaking of it, he said so pure did the intercourse seem to him, that the little red lounge on which they had been together seemed to him almost a sacred thing."

Referring to a charge of rape said to have been made by Mr. Bowen against Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton says Mr. Beecher explained to him the circumstances, and admitted fornication, but absolutely denied rape. At Mr. Moulton's advice, Mr. Beecher obtained from the lady (who had made the charges to Mr. Bowen) the following retractation :—

"Some ten years ago, when under great grief and excitement, I said things injurious to Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen. I always speak strongly, and then I was nearly beside myself and used unmeasured terms, which represented rather my feelings than my judgment. I afterwards was convinced that in many things I was mistaken. I became satisfied that Mr. Beecher's course towards me was meant to be kind and honourable. From that day [illegible] relations has been cordial and friendly.—[illegible] 1871."

Mr. Moulton goes on to say :—

"Mr. Beecher, to confirm his statement that he had not ravished her, brought to me several letters from her to him which I still hold, showing the continuance of friendly relations with her. I do not give the lady's name, and I withhold the photo-lithograph of her letter because I do not wish needlessly to involve a reputation which has thus far escaped judgment or mention by any of the parties to this controversy. If the facts stated here should identify the person concerned with him and it those who are interested in her feel aggrieved let them avenge that grief, if upon any one, upon the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and not upon me, as I have been threatened it would be if I ventured [illegible] the facts of Beecher's guilt in this cas [illegible] terrible narrative of crime was given [illegible] in the presence of a witness."

Mr. Moulton also recites a letter of [illegible] Tilton's mother) to Mr. Beecher, askin [illegible] rent, &c., dated the 21st of October, 18 [illegible] thinks, and addressed "My dear son, [illegible] say :—

"Do come and see me, I will pro [illegible] of her life, as she calls it, shall [illegible] know it's hard to bring it up, as [illegible] intensely, and we all will, I fe [illegible] Do you pray for us, if not [illegible] rebellious than now, mo [illegible] help. Do you know I thi [illegible] to call you 'son.' If [illegible] and all concerned, you [illegible] name. Am I mistake [illegible]

Moulton says that [illegible] he paid, in addition [illegible] den Age," and which was to extricate Tilton from his difficulties, was paid for the education of Bessie Turner. Further on Moulton says :—

"I now produce certain letters of Mr. Beecher, which seem to contain an answer to his charge that when he paid the dlrs. 5,000 he thought it was black-mailing and was very much 'dissatisfied with himself' for doing it. If he was so dissatisfied, he certainly did not make it known to me, who had, as he says, extorted the money from him. It will be remembered that the dlrs. 5,000 was paid on the 2d of May, 1873. The 7th of the following July brought me a very cordial invitation to visit him at his house in the country, contained in the following letter of that date marked 'S':—

"'Beecher to Moulton.

"'Peekskill, July 7, 1873, Monday, 7 p.m.

"'My dear Frank,—I have just arrived. I called Saturday evening to learn that you would not return till Monday. Can you come up Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday? I have not seen you since the [illegible]. I will take good care of you, and even if others don't think so much of you as I do, I will try and make up. My vacation is begun, and am I not glad! Next week we expect company.

"'The drought is severe; no real soaking since the last May, and things are suffering, but yet the country is beautiful. The birds are as good to me as David's Harp, only need some one to talk to, and that one is you. Come when you can, and, coming or going, believe me, faithfully and affectionately yours,

"'H. W. B.'"

"It will be seen that to complete his happiness he again produced a letter of October 2, 1873, five months after the time when he says in his statement he believed I was black-mailing him and 'felt dissatisfied with himself' that he permitted it. It is marked 'V.'

"'Friday, noon, Oct. 3, 1873.

"'My dear Frank,—I have this morning got back sound and fresh, and want to send my love to you and yours. I should see you to-morrow, but shall be out of town till evening. God bless you, my dear old fellow.

"'H. W. BEECHER.'"

The succeeding portion of the statement contains extracts relating to charges of immorality brought against Mr. Beecher by Mr. Bowen, but they are of so gross a character as to be unfit for publication. Moulton says in his previous statement he suppressed the exact phraseology out of respect for public decency, but matters are so altered that he is compelled to produce it. Finally, he leaves the case between him and Mr. Beecher with confidence to public opinion.

A WITCH TRIAL IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

In this paper we intend to follow the course which the trial actually took. Perhaps it would be possible to improve the story it tells by throwing it into another shape. But it is also possible that such a process might effectually destroy its value as an illustration of manners and superstition five hundred years ago.

We will suppose that our readers have paid a visit to the Châtelet—the Old Bailey of Paris—on Saturday, the 30th of July, 1390. Originally erected as a tête de pont, to cover the entrance of the city by way of the Bridge au Change, it consisted of a square keep, with turrets at the angles. Through its centre, straight to the bridge, ran a narrow passage, with heavy gates at its extremities. The last crumbling remains of the Châtelet were removed in 1792. But four hundred years earlier, though it was then so ancient that the date of its foundation had passed out of memory, it was still formidable. Like many another old fortification the course of time, in removing it from the outskirts of the city to the centre, had turned it into a prison. Having surveyed its massy walls and grim old battlements, we penetrate through a number of gloomy corridors to the Grièche, or woman's cell. It is a low vaulted chamber of considerable extent—dim, damp, and unclean exceedingly. It has no furniture; a stone bench which runs round it serves as a seat by day and a couch by night. And yet this miserable lodging must [illegible] two deniers a night, by those who cannot or will not pay a great deal more for accommodation hardly superior elsewhere. The authorities do not provide the prisoners with food. Of this, however, there is seldom any scarcity. Commiseration for the captive is one of the foremost duties inculcated by mediæval religion, and the bags which hang from the gratings of the Châtelet are filled daily with the contributions of the charitable. Besides, it is so common for the conscientious to traverse the city, at stated times, in search of alms for those in durance, that contemporary satire has seized upon the practice as one of the many characteristics of hypocrisy.

The prisoners in the Grièche are variously occupied. Some exchange blows, for here not only do they quarrel but not unfrequently carry their contention to a fatal close. Some merely exchange coarse epithets. Some carouse, for here money will procure anything. And some—yoke-fellows in iniquity these—arrange their defence, and discuss the probabilities of conviction. The last is the occupation of the two committed on the charge of bewitching and poisoning Hainsellin Planete and his wife, Agnesot, of the Rue des Fosses St. Germain. One of the two, Margot de la Barre, alias du Coignet, is a hard-featured, determined-looking woman, between fifty and sixty, who, previous to her incarceration, kept a tavern of no very good repute in the Rue Froidmantel, a street in the vicinity of the Louvre, as indeed are all the streets mentioned in this trial. The other, Marion la Droituriere, alias l'Estallee is less than half the age of her companion but of quite another exterior, being remarkably tall and thin. It is evident that she has been a gaudy bird at no distant date; but imprisonment has stripped off much of her gay plumage, and sorely bedraggled the rest. She is by profession what we would term "an unfortunate"—one of the highest class, however, being a member of a singular body attached to the French Court.

The Gaolers appear, and Margot is led up to the hall of judgment. On this occasion the court is composed of the Provost of the Chatelet, his Lieutenant, his auditor, the King's advocate, and six other personages learned in the law, termed examiners. The preliminary formalities are gone through and the trial begins. Margot is questioned on oath respecting her former life. She replies that she was born in the town of [illegible], in the Gastinois—that for many a year she had led a vagabond and immoral life, "sometimes in one town, sometimes in another," settling eventually in the Rue Froidmantel. We may add what was elicited bit by bit in the course of the trial, that during the latter portion of her career, the professions of sorceress, quack, and not improbably poisoner, had been conjoined to that of keeper of a house of dubious repute. Concerning the bewitchment of Planete and his wife she explains that the man was an old acquaintance, in the habit of frequenting her tavern with l'Estallee, his [illegible], up almost to the day of his marriage—an event which had taken place but a few weeks previous to the trial. "Immediately after the wedding," she goes on to relate, "I was informed by mutual friends that Agnesot was afflicted with a disease which caused her brain to exude through her eyes, nose, and mouth, and I was requested to do something for the poor woman. Then I bethought me of a certain secret which my mother had taught me in my youth, and I told these people that, with God to aid, I would soon relieve her. Taking a garland composed of herbs which I had purchased on the eve of St. John last past, I went to the Rue des Fosses St. Germain. On the way I paused to gather a bunch of shepherd's purse, which I saw growing near the hostelry of Alencon, close by the Louvre, and which I twined in the garland as I went. Admitted to the bedside of Agnesot, I acquainted myself, as well as I could, with her malady. Then I said to her, '*Mon amie*, I gave you no garland for your wedding-day, but I give you one now, and I assure you that you could not wear a better one. It is a garland to unbewitch yourself, or any other person upon whom a spell has been laid.' So saying, I twined the garland round her head, outside her cap. Then I repeated three paters, and as many aves, and crossed her in the name of the Trinity. Afterwards I said, 'Twice have I cast a blight upon you, and thrice do I remove it, in the name of the Trinity!'" The last sentence was a damning admission.

Concerning Hainsellin, she told that some days preceding her visit to his wife he had called at her tavern to request assistance for himself, who was then suffering from "fevers," and that, for the sake of old [illegible] she had furnished him with a charm [illegible] pherd's purse, wrapt up in a white rag, [illegible] rected him to carry on his person, pro [illegible] would secure his recovery within seven [illegible] estions she replied that she was totally [illegible] art of witchcraft. When reminded of [illegible] made by her during the examination [illegible] mmittal for trial, she denied, in the [illegible] aving ever said that she knew [illegible] nd, or having made any remark [illegible] ve that, within three or four [illegible] eath, a notable change would [illegible] Margot thought fit to state, [illegible] reupon. Then, "duly considering the contradictions between her [illegible] suspicious herbs found in her [illegible] rdity of a person pretending to [illegible] d not know how to impose it, and [illegible] mission contained in her version [illegible] she had used when placing the garland on the head of Agnesot—they decided that, in the interests of truth and justice, it was necessary to put her to the question."

The last paragraph, which we have borrowed pretty exactly from the record, reads very legal and logical. But, we beg to assure our readers, that it meant absolutely nothing. We have gone over nearly a hundred reports of trials which took place at the Chatelet about this period, without finding a single instance in which resort was not had to the question.

Margot was put to the question forthwith, "on the little bed and the great one," but not another word could be drawn from her. She was then released, chafed, as usual, in the kitchen, and then relegated to her cell. So far she had reason to consider herself safe. There was no decisive evidence against her. She thought she could trust her accomplice to keep silence, and the old sinner had not the smallest doubt concerning her own firmness.

On Monday, August the 1st, the Court reassembled. There were present six members, two of whom had not appeared at the former sitting. This time l'Estallee was produced for examination, and with her several dumb but rather dangerous witnesses, consisting of one or two dried herbs, a piece of moss, and a lock of hair, which had been found in her box. She, too, was required to give an account of her former life in the first instance. The moss, she stated, had been given her as a souvenir by a former paramour, an English squire, who had gathered it with his own hands by the brink of a well where, according to tradition, a virgin had been beheaded. It was supposed to contain certain mystic virtues, and in return therefore she had given the squire a lock of her hair, of which scarcely as much could be said. One would have thought that such a token was hardly of the kind to pass between people like these; but such were the good old times.

Concerning Hainsellin, l'Estallee was sufficiently diffuse. She declared without the smallest reserve, or regard for womanly or legal decorum, and to the very beards of those "most potent, grave, and reverend signiors," that she had loved, still loved, and would continue to love him better than any man in the world, and, as she added with vehement passion, "better than any man that ever could be born into the world." The [illegible] leaving her, as she thought, far too soon, she tried to arrest him in a playful way. She seized his hood by one of the corners: he pulled against her, and thus the thing was torn off, and with it these hairs. He escaped for the time; but she wrapped up the hairs in the fragment of a red cloth, and put the packet away among the things which she valued most.

She denied that she had ever gathered any herbs for magical purposes, or that she had ever uttered a threat concerning Hainsellin. She admitted that his marriage had grieved her exceedingly—more, far more, than anything that had ever before befallen her. And she admitted having said that he would have reason to rue the day—not as a threat, but because she knew full well that never, never more would he find any woman in this world to sacrifice herself for him as she had done. This was all that she had to say, and she was sent back to her cell.

The court was by this time increased to eleven—the five fresh members probably having been all attracted to the Chatelet by the unusual interest which the trial began to assume. A good deal of discussion among the judges followed the departure of Marion. Its very length shows that it was not altogether unfavourable to her. In the end it was decided that she, too, should be put to the torture, but not until Margot had been subjected thereto a second time. The crone, therefore, was summoned, and stretched on the rack. But the stern persuasions of the small bed and the great one had not the smallest effect on her obstinacy. So ended the doings of the day.

There was no court on Tuesday; but on Wednesday, the 3rd of August, its members assembled to the number of seven, and Marion was led before it. The proceedings opened with a little "scene." When the principal torturer, Oudin de Rochefort, seized the woman to prepare her for the iron couch, she burst from his grasp, and treated the worshipful magistrates to not a little of her mind. She warned them, with suitable gestures and interjections, to "mind what they were about in dealing thus with a woman of good fame." She declared, with deep earnestness, that she was entirely ignorant of the charges brought against her. And she closed as neat an oration as was ever delivered under such circumstances, with an appeal to the Court of Parliament.

Such an appeal, even from such lips, was not to be disregarded. The work of torture was suspended, and notice of the appeal was transmitted to the body concerned, which, as it happened, was sitting at that moment. The message received prompt attention, and the messengers—the honourable and learned Master Pierre Lesclot, and the merely learned Master Guillaume Porel—both members of the Court of Parliament [illegible] Court of the Chatelet—were sent back on the instant, with full powers to decide as to the validity of the appeal. So quickly was all this done, that the examination was resumed and carried through the remainder of the stage that same day. Clearly old French law had not yet put on those tedious forms of which Hamlet complains so bitterly.

Her appeal being disallowed, Marion was placed on the rack—but no further confession could be drawn from her. She was then removed, and Margot was brought up from the Grieche, and tortured for the third time. The old tavern-keeper, however, proved no more yielding than heretofore, and the Court adjourned.

The next day l'Estallee was ordered to be questioned by water. This torture was much the same in 1390 as when it was witnessed by Evelyn in the same place in 1651. Here, according to the diarist of Say's Court, the wrists of the malefactor were bound with a strong rope, or small cable, to an iron ring in the wall, about four feet from the floor. Then his feet were fastened with another cable "about five foot farther than his utmost length to another ring on the floor of the room. Thus suspended yet lying but asiant they slid an horse of wood under the rope that bound his feet, which so exceedingly stiffened it, as severed the fellow's joints in a miserable sort, drawing him out at length in an extraordinary manner, he having only a pair of linen drawers on his naked body. Then they questioned, which not confessing they put a higher horse under the rope, to increase the torture and extension. In this agony, confessing nothing, the executioner with a horn—just such as they drench horses with—stuck the end of it into his mouth, and poured the quantity of two buckets of water down his throat and over him, which so prodigiously swelled him, as would have pitied and affrighted any one to see. . . . It represented to me the intolerable sufferings which our Blessed Saviour must needs undergo when His body was hanging with all its weight upon the Cross." The torture thus faithfully described was so terrible that few ever endured it beyond the first stage, and so it happened in this instance. Before a single drop of water could be poured upon her Marion was vanquished by her sufferings, and entreated to be released, to tell all. Her promising desire was complied with. "Then," writes the greffier, with nauseous affectation of mildness, "without the slightest constraint of the gehenna"—the appropriate name by which judicial torture was known—"she confessed all that she had ever practised of philtre or witchcraft."

Four months, or thereabouts, before she and Marion le Dayne, a Fleming, and a daughter of sin like herself "being together drinking and discoursing of their lovers," she, l'Estallee, held forth in praise of Hainsellin as the dearest, tenderest, most lovable sweetheart in the world. La Dayne was equally warm in eulogising one Jehan de Savoy, who held the honourable post of tailor to the Duchess of Touraine. As thus they conversed, the Fleming communicated a secret whereby a lover might be made more loving. The greffier has given it at full length, and like other such secrets, it is perfectly vile and disgusting. But l'Estallee was a daughter of sin, and besides infatuated to insanity with Hainsellin. She therefore put it immediately in practice, though with the utmost fairness since she applied it to herself also. Thus she gave good proof of the excess of passion that possessed her—by desiring to render it still more excessive. The utter worthlessness of the stuff was soon apparent. In a day or two it came to her knowledge that Hainsellin was affianced to another; and worse still, that the wedding-day was at hand. Then she hastened to La Barre—the prime confidante of this, the amour of her life—in a state of frenzy. The hag attempted to soothe her with old saws—dwelling especially on one which said that no good ever came of a marriage between two ribalds, from which it would seem that Hainsellin had promised to wed his *amie*. As usual, wise saw failed to curb wild passion, and the tavern-keeper was compelled to resort to another device. Binding the furious woman by oath on oath never to breathe a syllable of the secret about to be disclosed, she whispered that she was well acquainted with an art greatly dreaded in those strange times. She went on to mutter that she was willing to exercise it in Marion's favour, somewhat in pity, but more in friendship, and, as it proved, a little for reward. Before, however, proceeding to such an extremity, Margot advised her client to try a mode of recalling truant lovers to their allegiance, which as she asseverated she had never known to fail. It consisted of a powder, absurdly composed, part of which was to be mixed with wine and part wrapt up in a down pillow. Of the wine the lovers were to partake. As to the pillow, it was to be reserved for Hainsellin's use alone, for the touch of a female cheek would quite dispel its virtues.

L'Estallee observed the directions very exactly. And Hainsellin gave her full opportunity; for, with unutterable meanness, this consummate sneak kept up his acquaintance with the ribald to the very last. "But," sighed the impassioned girl, "this philtre proved as useless as the other. I saw very clearly that Hainsellin loved just as ever, and not a particle more fondly."

Then l'Estallee went on to speak of the wreath—or rather wreaths, for there had been two. Visiting the market on the eve of St. John to purchase some roses *d'outre mer*, and some other flowers, "wherewith to decorate her person, as was the custom of young women at that season," she bought, among the rest, a bunch of that weed of dark repute, shepherd's-purse. On her return from the market she called, as usual, at the tavern. Then Margot observed the shepherd's-purse, and said that by its means she could work in such form as should cause Hainsellin to abandon the wife he was about to wed, and return to Marion. The weed we need hardly say at once changed hands, and a bargain was struck. The beldame promised to weave the shepherd'purse into two garlands, one for the bridegroom and the other for the bride, which would certainly effect the purpose which l'Estallee had so much at heart.

At last arrived the week preceding Hainsellin's wedding. It was fixed for the Sunday, and on the Thursday or Friday before, she could not well remember which, Marion called on her friend. Margot bade her hope on, repeated her promise respecting the garlands, renewed the oaths to secrecy of the unhappy ribald, and imposed another to the effect that she would bring as many customers as she could to the tavern. Then she whispered that the garlands would be ready on the Sunday, when Marion would receive them, along with ample directions for their use. Here, as often in the course of this report, the dull, dry greffier becomes a most attractive storyteller. It is unintentionally indeed; he merely gives the more important items of the evidence in the usual matter-of-fact style of such people. But the details, like all those into which human feeling enters deeply, possess an interest of their own which needs no aid from the artifices of style.

(To be continued.)

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F R A U D.
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L A B E L S
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
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And on the 30th of the same month, for
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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
23 feet long..seats for 8 persons...complete from £132 to £270.
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Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.
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DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
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